

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1825.

No. 1822.

Education Society.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Education Society, will be held at St. THOMAS'S CHURCH this day the 4th of May, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

The Hon'ble the Governor in the Chair.

THOS. CARR,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
4th May 1825.

Education Society.

THE Subscribers and Friends of the Institution are informed that the Foundation Stones of the two CENTRAL SCHOOLS at Byculla, will be laid on Thursday morning (the 5th Instant,) at half past six o'Clock.

THOS. CARR,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
May 2nd 1825.

For Sale

A FEW Butts of Good Sherry recently imported.

PRICE Rs. 600 EACH
Apply at the Office of Mr. W. NICOL.
Bombay, 4th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 6th Instant,
A CASE

OF
FINE READY MADE
Bengal Towels.

JUST IMPORTED.
Meadows Street, 4th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 6th Instant,
A SERVICEABLE

Buggy and Harness

2 PAIR OF ENGLISH

Greyhounds

AND A
FRENCH POODLE

JUST IMPORTED.

Meadows Street, 4th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION

On Friday next, the 6th Inst.

A GOLD Hunting Watch, by McCabe, new Sextants, and a Quadrant, Two Cases of Steel Rat Traps & Files, Spermaceti Candles, Ghoracko, Hookah Snakes, also Soda Water, Scotch Marmalade and a few Dozen of Sherry.

Meadows Street, 4th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION

On Friday the 13th Inst.

A N Invoice of Silver Watches, and a double back gilt Ditto.
An Invoice of Cutlery, consisting of Pocket and Penknives, Gardeners knives and Scissars.

A L S O

A Pair of Elegant Plated Curry Dishes, a neat Cut Glass dessert Service, &c.

Meadows Street, 4th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION

On Friday the 20th Instant
AN INVOICE OF SUPERIOR

Cut Glass.

CONSISTING of Cut Glass, Glass Lustres with cut Glass Pans, Quart and Pint Decanters, Quart and Pint Mugs, Butter and Sugar Basons, Plated Cruet frames with Cut Castors, Liquor frames with Cut Bottles, Lemonade and Jelly Glasses, Muffiners, Tumblers and Goblets of Sizes, Liqueur, Wine and Claret Glasses, Finger Cups, Hookah Bottoms, Cabin Lamps, Japanned Lamps with Globe Glasses.

Pillar and Table Shades, Oil Burners, Plain Tumblers, Green Vase Lamps &c.

(2) Meadows Street, 4th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE

On Commission,

A N Elegant Gold Musical Box, ... Rs. 300
A Gold Snuff Box, ... 220
A Silver Gilt Ditto, ... 70
Ditto with Pebble led and Cotton, 130
A Silver Ditto with Ditto, ... 50

A L S O

A Lady's new Gold Watch with Cylinder Escapement and four holes Jewelled, goes remarkably well, Rs. 160.
Meadows Street, 4th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE

On Commission,

AN INVOICE

OF ELEGANT AND
MOST FASHIONABLE

JEWELLERY

IMPORTED PER

Alfred

VIZ

Diamond Brooches each Rs. 10
Topaz Do. 10
Do. Cross. 10
Amethyst Brooches. 10
Pearl Do. 10
Plain Do. 15 to 20
Diamond, Emerald and Ruby
Rings each. 10
Diamond and Emerald. 10
Diamond Do. 30 to 170
Pearl Hoop Do. 35 to 50
Ruby Do. 25
A Variety of Rings from
A Lady's Gold Chain
Do. Necklace, Bracelets, Earrings &c.
Gold Breast Pins from 6 to
(2) Meadows Street, 4th May, 1825.

Kempt and Co

WILL Sell by Public Auction
Saturday the 7th Instant,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
Europe Cotton Shawls, Wearing
parel, &c. belonging to the late Captain
Stamper.

Boots and Shoes, Imitation Pul
Handkerchiefs, Lenos, Chests of Be
min, Large and Small Boxes of Ve
celli, French Claret, Brass Door Lo
of sizes and various other articles.

AT 1/2 PAST 12 O'CLOCK,

Two Saddle Horses, belonging to
late Captain Stamper's Estate.

A Chesnut (Ladies) Saddle Ho
and a white Horse used by the late C
tain Stamper as a Charger.

Bombay, 4th May 1825.

Kempt and Co

HAVE this morning opened for
on Commission, for Cash, &
an approved Bill at short date.
following Articles of late fashion at
derate prices.

Lady's Gold Neck Chains, Lady's Watches, English, French, Handsomely ornamented and plain, Gentleman's Platina safety Chains and Gold Seals, of sizes.

Bombay, 4th May 1825.

Freight or Passage
TO MADRAS AND PENANG,
THE SHIP

Woosmaney,

WILL SAIL ON THE 16TH INST.

FOR Particulars enquire of SHAIK DHAY bin OWEN at his house in Town.

Bombay, 4th May 1825.

Advertisement.

IN SUANT to a Decree on the City side of the Supreme Court at Bombay bearing date 1st day of Oct. 1823, made in a cause wherein JOSEPH MANLEY, on himself and all other the Creditors of EDWARD WILLIAM HUNT deceased, is the Complainant, and JOHN ROBERT REID, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said EDWARD WILLIAM HUNT Deceased, is the Defendant, the Creditors of the said EDWARD WILLIAM HUNT the Testator in the said Decree named, who at Bombay on or about the 20th June 1821, are to come in by themselves or their Solicitor, and prove their debts before the Master of this Court at his Chambers in Ranpart Row, at Bombay aforesaid, on or before the first day of January 1826 or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

W. A. AND E. C. MORGAN,
SOLICITORS.

BOMBAY,
4th November 1824.

(2)

महेश्वर मण्डल

नारीप. २३ मी. अकटो
अर. १८२३ ने.दीने. श्री. मुम
अचनी. जुडीक्रेटरनी. श्रुपरीम.
क्रोरटमांथी. अकृष्टी. शाहडनां.
अचभा. अचभा. डीकरी. फि. था
अछे. तेमये. जुने. मांनली. पोता

नी. तरपथी. तथा. श्री. मुमअ. ७.
वालो. भरनांर. अडवरड. वीलीअ.
म. इंतटनां. शधला. अलीन. मांग
नांराभोनी. तरपथी. ५रीभादी.
अरनारछे. तथा. ५. भरनांर. अड
वरड. वीलीअम. इंतनो. छेला.
वीलमांनो. वकील. लंन. राअर
टरीड. अवाअ. देनांरछे. ५. भरनां
र. तारीप. २० मी. जुन. शंने
१८२१ ने.दीने. जुनेभोछे. ५
नां. शधला. मांगनांराभो. पोते.
अथवा. पोतानां. वकीलो. पोता
जुं. ले. जुं. अर. ५. शाह. अर.
क्रोरटनां. भाशतर. पाशे. श्री. मुम
अ. मये. रांमपाटरोमां. तेहेनी.
यांमअरभो. तारीप. १ ली. लं
नेवारी. १८२५ अथी. आवी
ने. पोता. जुं. ले. जुं. अर. ५. अ
ने. नेकोछ. फि. दीन. अथी. पोता. जुं
ले. जुं. अर. ५. अर. ५. शाह. नही.
आवशे. ते. ५. डीकरीनां. अकथी.
अश्रुशान. अतल. थारो

ता. ४ थी. नवेमअर १८२४

वीलीअम. भाशअरनर.

तथा. अडमंड. काअ. भार

गीन. वकील*

अ

जहोर खबर

हेसोजे तारीख २३ अक्टोबरचे रो
जो मुबईचे उडोकेठुर सुप्रोम कोर्टाऊन ह

मुबई सडचो डीकरी येक कव्यामये जा
हालो आहे त्यांत तुझे मांडली पोत्याचे तने
व पुत्रकर उडवडे उडलमं हंट याचे सर्व
दुसरे कर्जदाराचे तफेने पोर्बाद करणार
आहेत आणि मरणार उडवडे उडलमं हंट
या डिकरीतलां त्याचे सेवटले मृते पत्राची
वकील ज्यांनराबर्ट रीड हा अबाब देण र
असे जो कैलासवासी त॥ २० जून सन १८२१
चे रोजी मृते पावला त्याचे सर्व मागणार क
र्जदार पोते अथवा पोत्याचे वकील वरून अ
पले घेणे खरे करावयासाठीं हा कोडताचे मा
सर जवळ ओ मुबई मध्ये रामपाठरोव त्या
चे चांबरमध्ये तारीख १ ज्यानीवारी सन
१८२६ पर्यंत ठेउन पोत्याचे घेणे खरे करा
वे आणि जोकोणी हा दिवसा पर्यंत त्या हा
फीसांत न येईल तर या डीकरीचे फायदा
ऊन जरूर रद होतील

मुबई त॥ ४ नवेबर सन १८२४

उडलमं असबरनर व उडमंड

काप मारगोन

वकील

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT in the month of January last,
one NASSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE, having Advertised that he
had a joint Interest in the Arab Horses,
in FAQUEERJEE BHOYJEE'S Stables
situated out of the Fort, in Chunny
oart, near Mr. Higgs's Livery Stables,
the said FAQUEERJEE BHOYJEE,
now hereby informs the Public that the
said NASSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE
did not fulfil his agreement agree-
ably to the terms which he entered into
with the said FAQUEERJEE BHOY-
JEE, therefore he the said NASSER-
WANJEE MANOCKJEE had and
has not the least interest or right in or
to the said Arab Horses, or to the Sta-
bles whatsoever, and the said FA-
QUEERJEE BHOYJEE begs the Gen-
tlemen who patronise him, to apply to
him, the said FAQUEERJEE BHOY-
JEE & not to the said NASSERWAN-
JEE MANOCKJEE. And further the
said FAQUEERJEE BHOYJEE begs
leave to state to his Friends and the
Public at large that he also Breaks in
Horses if sent to him either for Riding
or for the Carriage.

Bombay, 4th May 1825.



GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22ND APRIL, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council;

No. 147 of 1825. The Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to place Lieutenant J. Outram, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Collector and Political Agent in Candish, for the purpose of Commanding a Bheel Corps to be raised in that Province for Police duties.

No. 148 of 1825. It appearing that a misconception of the intention of Government in fixing on a sum of money to be taken for the discharge of Soldiers in certain cases, as expressed in the General Order of the 25th of October last, has encouraged a belief among the soldiery that a man will obtain his discharge as a matter of course on being able to raise the sum specified, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council considers it necessary to explain that such a measure was never contemplated, and that discharges before the expiration of the contracted time of service can only be granted in very special cases, and on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, when the convenience of the public service may admit of the interests or wishes of individuals being taken into consideration.

Bombay Castle, 22d April, 1825.

No. 149 of 1825. The Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased in the General Department to appoint Assistant Surgeon A. Graham, to the situation of Civil Surgeon at Kaira, in the room of Mr. Howison, who has been allowed to resign that office.

Bombay Castle, 23d April, 1825.

No. 150 of 1825. The leave granted to Lieut. Colonel Commandant B. W. Sealey, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry to Europe, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Bombay Castle, 25th April, 1825.

No. 151 of 1825. Surgeon William Gall, of the Medical Establishment, is removed from the Army, and placed on the Pension List in this Country on the scale laid down for a Captain in the General orders of the 8th December 1820, subject to the approval of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

By order of the Hon'ble the Gov. in Council.
W. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' Is. | 8½d. per Rupee.
Calcutta...30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.....do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable...142 B'y Rs. per Sicca.
Unremittable 106 a 116 ditto.

According to Registry.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH MAY, 1825.

It is with the utmost confidence of our readers participating in the gratification we feel, the success of our arms against Aracan, that

we now offer them an official report of its capture; in which, the appearance of our loss is so comparatively small, that it forms a subject for equal congratulation.

It appears by a letter we have received from Delhi, that on the 12th of April Sir David Ochterlony was still at Muttra, waiting the concentration of troops from different stations. The King's Regiments from Cawnpore, had not then arrived.

There are few proofs so evident, of the increasing opulence of Bombay, as the many new dwelling houses which have been built, others which are now rising, and plans we hear of as yet in embryo.

During this multiplication of edifices; it is much to be wished, that some little attention were paid to external appearance: and that the old Portuguese style of building, so perfectly devoid of even a decent appearance, not to mention elegance or taste, and which seems to have been adopted, by most builders with as little innovation as though it were by law forbidden; will at last give place to something approaching architectural propriety. Those who are engaged in building, may be assured, there is neither order of Government, or act of Parliament, compelling them, to disfigure the natural beauties of the Island, and render it a laughing-stock to our neighbours, by mansions resembling ship-chandlers warehouses, Soap manufactories, and slaughter-houses. Nor is order and neatness incompatible with economy; for it generally happens, that a barbarous unskilful design, not only leads to a waste of materials, but frequent alterations and additions for convenience, which seldom contribute much in the way of ornament or uniformity.

On Tuesday the 26th of last month, eighty six persons were confirmed at St. Thomas' Church, by the Bishop of Calcutta; after which an eloquent and impressive address was delivered by his Lordship, to those who had received his benediction. On the Thursday following the Bishop made his visitation to the Clergy of Bombay. Divine Service was performed at the usual hour and the farewell sermon of the Archdeacon followed; the effect of which was evident in the countenances of all those, who had opportunities of appreciating the benevolence, charity, and sterling worth which constitute the leading features of his character.

We request the attention of our readers to two Advertisements in this day's paper, one intimating that the Annual General Meeting of the Education Society, will be held this morning, and the other, that the Foundation Stones of the New Central Schools will be laid

tomorrow. Commodious Tents have been erected on the Spot, in which Breakfast will be provided for a numerous party, invited by Archdeacon Barnes.

Let our wonder had subsided, which arose at the unexpected abolition of the censorship in France; the first free-born offspring from the press of Sydney, proclaimed its own emancipation in Calcutta; and with a manly language of spirited independence, scarcely conceivable, from a nation planted in fetters, proves the blessing has not been conferred on a people incapable of appreciating its value, or destitute of those mental energies, which, alone can improve the advantages it offers, and secure its continuance.

This early production of an infantine state, appears at first sight, almost a prodigy. It springs into life with all the characteristics of experience and maturity. But it is to be recollected that in point of intellect, the population of New South Wales must from the nature of its origin, be considerably above par. Not a single driveller could legally have found his way to the colony. Transportation for idiotism and imbecility, not being within the pale of our criminal jurisprudence, convicts of this description, if rich, are left at the disposal of the Chancellor, if poor, to that of patronage, which, occasionally ships off a few specimens of the first rate, to warmer climates.

Trial by jury is also announced in the same paper (The Australian.)—Sir Thomas Brisbane has made a draft on public esteem and affection, that might cause a bankruptcy, were it not at a period, when most other men seem particularly delicate, of distressing the firm, by over heavy demands. The tribute of gratitude appears to be all his own, and the exertions of a single individual now lay claim to that, which Englishmen have been under the necessity of dividing amongst numbers & of many centuries. He deals out freedom by the wholesale. The share of monopoly which England once boasted he seems to have grasped. That which has been relinquished, may (in many instances) become the property of any one it is true; but monopolies being illegal unless sanctioned by charter, it would be as well perhaps to obtain a transfer of the one granted at Runnymede, which, having become rather musty and out of date, in the present age of refinement; could, we doubt not, be purchased at a cheap rate: and although unfit for the mother country, might answer well enough for her infantine colony. A fair exchange of useless things would perhaps be agreeable to both, according to their several tastes; and a ship-load of irons, that are becoming useless in New Holland might be considered a handsome equivalent for Magna Charta. The Australians are not yet sufficiently opulent, to offer

money for the building a new Jail and penitentiary, or the temptation might be irresistible, during the rage for such grand monuments of peace and plenty.

The French are but slow in giving us the first fruits of their vaunted privilege. They leave us to doubt the royal bounty; and while their apathy may astonish some, others become less firm in the faith of regal integrity—*Query*, was it any thing beyond a mere ornament amongst other political confections, that usually abound at a coronation.—A temple of Freedom to be exhibited in the centre of the feast—plaster of Paris on a foundation of empty piecrust—Or have Frenchmen not yet recovered from the paralysis occasioned by the trammels which lately bound them? This may be possible; but as they at all times have been a people famed for cutting capers in politics, as well as in pumps, we do not see why a little confinement in the stocks might not add to their graceful movements in one, as well as the other; and enable them to show their duller neighbours, some new steps. The Holy alliance might furnish the air; and England as usual might pay the piper.

The English press with all its freedom, has, we regret to observe, in many instances, relaxed much of its vigour and energy.—The editors of English newspapers are the sentries and vedettes of the common-wealth. To sleep at their Posts is a violation of the first principle on which their great utility is founded, an unpardonable neglect of that duty they have pledged themselves to fulfil, and a dereliction of those rights, which in common with every Englishman they themselves have a right to enjoy.

In times of peace, are the daily Papers to become mere hand bills for shopkeepers and servants out of place, with a few paragraphs on the state of the roads, which every one can see for himself, or on that of the weather which every one can feel? and these only for the purpose of squaring the letterpress to a respectable margin.

Take from them law and police reports (which may now be actually the case with regard to the police) and the information seldom has a tendency to improve, or even amuse their readers. The pavement of the streets, the mud that covers it, or the new gilding of a weather cock, and subjects of equal importance, are worked into all the different changes, of narrative, squib, and anecdote.

It would seem that many of the London news offices, had regular war and peace establishments, and that the editors belonging to the latter, were selected from the churchwardens and beadles of the parish.

When battles, retreats, and negotiations; monarchs created, deposed, or butchered; no longer engage the attention of mankind; is there nothing left for their instruction and amusement, but the commonest topics of pot-houses; amongst porters, draymen, and coal heavers? When these Kings theatres are closed must the public be content with the buffoonery of Bartholemew fair or an elaborate slang description of a bruising match?

Having much more to say on this fertile subject (state of the English press) than our present limits will admit we shall conclude in our next.

The Regalia will Sail for England on Satur-

day, and is to touch at the Cape of Good Hope on her way. The following are the Passengers by this Ship.

Mrs. Robinson, and 3 Children,
Dr. and Mrs. Robertson,
Mr. Little,
Mr. E. S. West,
Lieut. St. Quintin 17th Lancers,
Lieut. Harwood, Madras Infy.
FOR THE CAPE,
Mr. Kentish,
Mr. Bird, Madras Civil Service.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER, APRIL 30.

Extract of a letter from Chittagong, dated 8th instant—"Arracan fell on the 31st—we had hot work on the 29th, 30th, and 31st—on the latter day the mortars were brought to bear, and it was soon up. Major Kemm of the 2d Light Infantry is badly wounded, and Captain French, Commanding Madras 16th was killed. General Morrison has established Head Quarters on a large tank in the centre of the place, the Garrison of which is composed of H. M. 44th and Madras 15th—our loss does not in killed and wounded exceed 100 The Rajah with most of his followers escaped. Such is our detail of scanty particulars, on which you may rely."

The Ships Bombay Merchant and Hellen from Rangoon the 5th and 3d instant, have arrived at Madras. The Government Gazette states "that at the time those ships sailed Donabew had not fallen, but there was no doubt of its being in our possession immediately. The enemy had made several sorties from it, and had suffered most severely. A heavy firing was going on when the ships sailed. The gallant Major Yates of the 26th, we regret to find, died of cholera on the 12th ultimo. The Siamese Army remained close to Martaban."

FROM THE MORNING POST, NOV. 6.
LORD BYRON AND MR. MURRAY.

Conversation of Lord Byron, as related by Thomas Medwin, Esq. compared with one portion of his Lordship's correspondence.

The volume of Lord Byron's Conversations with Mr. Medwin contains several statements relative to Mr. MURRAY, his Lordship's publisher, against which, however exceptionable they might be, he was willing to trust his defence to the private testimony of persons acquainted with the real particulars, and to his general character, rather than resort to any kind of public appeal, to which he has ever been exceedingly averse. But friends, to whose judgment Mr. MURRAY is bound to defer having decided that such an appeal upon the occasion is become a positive duty on his part, he hopes that he shall not be thought too obtrusive in opposing to those personal allegations extracts from Lord BYRON's own letters, with the addition of a few brief notes of necessary explanation.

CAPT. MEDWIN, p. 167.

"Murray offered me, of his own accord, 1,000*l.* a Canto for Don Juan, and afterwards reduced it to 500*l.*, on the plea of piracy, and complained of my dividing one canto into two, because I happened to say something at the end of the Third Canto of having done so."

LORD BYRON'S LETTER.

"Ravenna, Feb. 7, 1820.

"DEAR MURRAY—I have copied and cut the Third Canto of *Don Juan* into two, because it was too long, and I tell you this before hand, because, in case of any reckoning between you and me, these two are only to go for one, as this was the original form, and in fact the two together are not longer than one of the first; so remember that I have not made this division to double upon you, but merely to suppress some tediousness in the aspect of the thing. I should have served you a pretty trick if I had sent you, for example, Cantos of 50 stanzas each."

CAPTAIN MEDWIN, p. 169.

"I don't wish to quarrel with Murray, but it seems inevitable. I had no reason to be pleased with him the other day. Galignani wrote to me, offering to purchase the copyright of my works, in order to obtain an exclusive privilege of printing them in France. I might have made my own terms, and put the money in my own pocket; instead of which, I enclosed Galignani's letter to Murray, in order that he might conclude the matter as he pleased. He did so very advantageously for his own interest; but never had the complaisance, the common politeness to thank me or acknowledge my letter."

LORD BYRON'S LETTER.

Ravenna, 9bre 4, 1820.

"I have received from Mr. Galignani the enclosed letters, duplicates, and receipts, which will explain themselves. As the poems are your property by purchase, right, and justice, all matters of publication, &c. &c. are for you to decide upon. I know not how far my compliance with Mr. G's request might be legal, and I doubt that it would not be honest. In case you choose to arrange with him, I enclose the permits to you, and in so doing I wash my hands of the business altogether. I sign them merely to enable you to exact the power you justly possess more properly. I will have nothing to do with it further, except in my answer to Mr. Galignani, to state that the letters, &c. &c. are sent to you, and the causes thereof. If you can check these foreign pirates, do; if not, put the permissive papers in the fire. I can have no view nor object whatever but to secure to you your property."

NOTE.—Mr. Murray derived no advantage from the proposed agreement, which was by no means of the importance here ascribed to it, and therefore was never attempted to be carried into effect; the documents alluded to are still in his possession.

CAPT. MEDWIN, PP. 169—171.

"Murray has long prevented the *Quarterly* from abusing me. Some of their bullies had their fingers itching to be at me; but they would get the worst of it in a set to."

"Murray and I have dissolved all connection; he had the choice of giving up me or *Navy List*. There was no hesitation way he should decide, the Admiralty the day. Now for the *Quarterly*; their teries will be opened; but I can fire sides too. They have been letting of squibs and crackers against me only make a noise and ***"

"Werner was the last book

lished for me, and three months after came out the *Quarterly's* article on my plays, when *Marino Faliero* was noticed for the first time."

LORD BYRON'S LETTER.

"Genoa 10bre 25. 1822.

"I had sent you back the *Quarterly* without perusal, having resolved to read no more Reviews, good, bad, or indifferent; but who can control his fate? 'Galignani,' to whom my English studies are confined, has forwarded a copy of at least one half of it in his indefatigable weekly compilation, and as, 'like honour, it came unlooked for,' I have looked through it. I must say that upon the whole—that is, the whole of the half which I have read (for the other half is to be the segment of Gal.'s next week's circular), it is certainly handsome, and any thing but unkind or unfair."

NOTE.—The passage about the Admiralty is unfounded in fact, and no otherwise deserving of notice than to mark its absurdity; and with regard to the *Quarterly Review*, his Lordship well knew that it was established and constantly conducted on principles which absolutely excluded Mr. Murray from all such interference and influence as is implied in the *Conversations*.

CAPT. MEDWIN, p. 168.

"I gave Mr. Murray one of my Poems, he wanted to make me believe that I had made him a present of two others, and hinted at some lines in 'English Bards' that were certainly to the point. But I have altered my mind considerably upon that subject: as I once hinted to him, I see no reason why a man should not profit by the sweat of his brain as well as that of his brow, &c.; besides, I was poor at that time, and have no idea of aggrandizing booksellers."

LORD BYRON'S LETTER.

"Jan. 2, 1816.

"DEAR SIR,—Your offer is liberal in the extreme, and much more than the two poems can possibly be worth—but I cannot accept it, nor will not. You are most welcome to them, as additions to the collected volumes, without any demand or expectation on my part whatever."

"P. S. I have inclosed your draft TORN, for fear of accidents by the way. I wish you would not throw temptation in mine; it is not from a disdain of the universal idol—nor from a present superfluity of his treasures—I can assure you, that I refuse to worship him—but that is right is right, and must not yield to circumstances."

NOTE.—The above letter relates to a draft of 1,000 guineas, offered by Mr. Murray for poems. *The Siege of the Corinth* and *Marino Faliero*, which his Lordship had previously, at short interval, presented to Mr. Murray. Lord Byron was afterwards induced, by Mr. Murray's earnest persuasion, to accept the 1,000 guineas, and Mr. Murray's assignment of the copyright in two pieces accordingly.

CAPT. MEDWIN, p. 166.

"I pretend to have lost money by my poverty; but if he is so blest to me, pray who is to be my tender of my fame. How is he afraid of my writing too much, because he has a tender regard for me, and does not like the look

of any new acquaintance in the shape of a book of mine, till he has seen his old friends in a variety of new faces; *id est*, disposed of a vast many editions of the former works. I don't know what would become of me without Douglas Kinnaird, who has always been my best and kindest friend. It is not easy to deal with Mr. Murray."

NOTE.—In the numerous letters received by Mr. Murray yearly from Lord Byron (who was not accustomed to restrain the expression of his feelings in writing them) not one has any tendency towards the imputations here thrown out: the incongruity of which will be evident from the fact of Mr. Murray having paid at various times, for the copyright of his Lordship's Poems, sums amounting to upwards of 15,000*l.*—viz.

Childe Harold I. II.	£600
—III.	1,575
—IV.	2,100
Giaour.	525
Bride of Abydos.	525
Corsair.	525
Lara.	700
Siege of Corinth.	525
Parisina.	525
Lament of Tasso.	315
Manfred.	315
Beppo.	525
Don Juan I. II.	525
—III. IV. V.	1,525
Doge of Venice.	1,050
Sardanapalus, Cain, and Foscari.	1,100
Mazeppa.	525
Chillon.	525
Sundries.	450
	£15,455

(To be Continued.)

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign E. Brett, 5th Regt. N. I. Captain Robt. Burrowes, 4th Lt. Dragoons. Capt. Russell, Horse Artillery. Lieutenant Law, Ditto. Lieut. Stamford, Artillery. Ensign Henning, H. M. 67th Regt. Cornet Havelock, 16th Lancers. Ensign Axton, 10th Regt. Capt. Tikell, Bengal Engineers. Major Maw. M. B. Capt. Shireff, 2d B. E. Regt. Capt. Canning, 3d Regt. Lieut. Lardner, 22d Regt. N. I. Lieut. & Adj. Fawcett, 1st Extra. Lieut. & Qr. Mr. W. Noton, M. B. DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Jameson, 18th Regt. Lieut. Cumming, 2d B. E. Regt. Lieut. Mignau, 1st B. E. Regt. Lieut. J. Laing, Pioneers. Ensign D. Manoe, 2d Grs. Regt. Captain G. C. Taylor, 2d B. E. Regt. Ensign S. A. Crafton, 10th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT. BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 26th, Brig Kaikusroo, Caswasjee, Nacquadah, from Surat 21st April.—Ditto, Ship Lowjee Family, Wm. Lewis, Commander, from Calcutta 14th March, touched at Cannanore.—May 2nd, Brig Cawder Bux, Sallia, Nacquadah, from Achin, 1st January.

Passengers per Kaikusroo.—Mr. and Miss Forbes.

Per Lowjee Family.—The Lady Bishop of Calcutta, Mrs. Heber and Child, Captain L. Russell, Lieut. M. Law, Lt. H. Stamford, W. B. Taylor, Surgeon, all of the Bombay Artillery, Capt. R. R. Gillespie of H. M. 4th Dragoons, A. D. C. to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, Capt. R. Tickell, Beng. Engineers, Capt. C. F. Havelock, H. M. 16th Light Dragoons, Lieut. S. B. Henning H. M. 67th Regt. 51 Rank and file

Bombay Artillery, 11 followers, Private H. M. 4th Regt. 4 Privates H. M. 20th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—April 26th, Brig Sallamty, Chugla Jugsey, Sarang, to Malabar Coast.—29th, Brig Ariel, H. Pendergrass, Commander, to Colombo.—May 1st, Ship Ann, Wm. Allen, Commander, to China.—Ditto, Portuguese Brig Dezempenho, Francisco Soares, Commander, to Demaun.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Regalia for London. England for Do. Hero, for ditto. Charlotte, for China. Edmonstone, for ditto. Elizabeth, for ditto. Futtay Waheb, for Persian Gulph. Hamoody, for Pinang and En. Islands. Caderbux, for ditto. Portuguese.—Conde de Rio Pardo, for Macao. Arab.—Naseratshaw, for Persian Gulph. Kallely, for Pinang and E. I. Mussafah, for Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 5th, Ship Aurora, Percy Earl, from London 24th October, Port Prayo 30th November, and Madras 31st March.—Do. Brig Rebecca, J. S. Reed, from Rangoon 24th March.—6th, French Brig Bonne Sophie, A. Bonnefey, from Mauritius 27th January.—9th, Brig Ben Johnson, L. C. Clement, from Rangoon 23d March.—10th, Ship Princess Charlotte, J. Blyth, from New South Wales 28th January.—Do. Schooner Venus, J. Anderson, from Penang 17th March.—Do. Marianna, S. W. Hazlewood, from Rangoon 25th March.

Passengers per Aurora, from London.

Mrs. O'Brien; Mrs. Whish and Child; Mrs. Schnell; Miss Wright; Lieutenant-Colonel L. R. O'Brien, C. B. Bengal Light Cavalry; Major S. Whish Bengal Artillery; Lieut. G. Templer 42d N. I. Mr. R. Buchan, Surgeon; Messrs. William Elliott, H. Maynard, John Ewart, and R. Boyd, Cadets; Messrs. J. H. Rodgers and Taylor, Merchants; Mr. F. G. Maitland; Mr. R. W. Low, Mariner, and Mr. Schnell.

Passengers per Rebecca, from Rangoon.

Mr. J. W. Forger, Free Mariner. Passengers per Ben Johnson. Captain Rodger; and Mr. C. Fraser.

Passengers per Princess Charlotte.

Mrs. Jacob; Miss Frances M. Jacob; V. Jacob, Esq. Merchant; Captain George Williamson 19th Regiment Native Infantry; Messrs. Colin Urquhart, Henry Lewis, and John Stettwell.

Passengers per Marianna.

Mr. William Crauford, Mariner. DEPARTURES.—April 6th, Ships Euphrates, W. Meace, and Providence, S. Remington, for London. April 10, Bark Suitana, P. Melien, for Sumatra.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—11th, Danish Ship Norden, Captain H. Schalkkeest, from Tranquebar 10th April.—12th, Brig Lutchemy, Captain J. B. Berteaux, from Mauritius, Point de Galle, Negaparam, and last from Pondicherry 11th April.—13th, Transport Ship Furgusson, Captain G. Stodart, from Rangoon 25th March.—Do. Brig Negaparam, and Cutter Copper, from the Southward.—14th, Ship Nova Phoenix, Captain S. D'Incarnagao, from Macao 9th, and Singapore 28th February, Penang 15th March, and Trincomalie 12th April.

DEPARTURES.—April 11th, Ship Donna Carmelina, Captain J. Hunter, for Calcutta.—14th, Ship Sulmany, Captain Robert S. Carter, for Calcutta.—Do. Cutter Copper, Captain M. Weston, for Port Novo.—17th, Ship Nova Phoenix, Captain S. D'Incarnagao, for Calcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At the Scotch Church on the 27th April, by the Revd. Mr. Clow, Sub Conductor, Henry Goodal of the Ordnance Department to Miss Margaret Christian Williamson.

DEATH.—On the morning of the 23d instant Poonah, of a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Catharina Luxa, the wife of Mr. Francis Rodrigues Luxa, Clerk in the C.

missioner's Office, leaving a disconsolate husband and relatives to bewail her irreparable loss.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 31st March at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John M. Felt, to Miss Mary Reford. — At Calcutta, on the 2d April, at St. John's Cathedral, Lieut. Col. Robt. Henry Campbell, Honorable Company's Military Service, to Miss Susan Emily Paton. — At Mungah, on the 3d April at the Residence of Doctor John Tytler, by the Revd. Mr. Mills, of Bishop's College, T. M. Farnworth, Esq. of the 43d Regt. Ben. N. I. Eleanor, eldest Daughter of Peter Giles, Esq. deceased. — At Calcutta, on the 4th April, at St. John's Cathedral, Lieut. Robt. Castle Jenkins, 6th Regt. N. I. to Miss Anna Bazett Catherine Palmer. — At Calcutta, on the 4th April, at St. John's Cathedral, John Grant, Esq. A Assistant Surgeon, Honorable Company's Service, to Miss Elizabeth Nicholson Agnes Hayes. — At Calcutta, on the 5th April, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomasson, Lieutenant A. G. Ward, of the 63th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to Hannah, eldest Daughter of the late Reverend W. Ward, of Serampore. — At Calcutta, on the 9th April, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. and Mr. F. Thomasson, Edward Hughes, Esq. of Rolling, eldest Daughter of Lewis Namey, Esq. of the Police Establishment.

BIRTHS.—At Chowringhee, on Tuesday, the 5th April, at the house of Francis Law, Esq. the Lady of Edward Bird, Esq. Barrister at Law, of a Son. — At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 7th April, Mrs. C. Rebello, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 9th April, Mr. Francis Ward, many years Head Clerk in the Office of the late Thomas Templeton, Esq. Attorney at Law, much regretted, aged 50 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 4th April, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Mr. Thomas Barrett, to Mrs. Catherine Hattersley. — At Bangalore, on the 6th April, Richard Bromwich, Sergeant Major in His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, to Elizabeth Smith, Widow in H. M. 54th Regiment. — At Bangalore, on the 6th April, Philip Gregory, Sergeant in His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, to Jane Eaves, widow in the same Regiment. — At the Luz Church, on the 11th April by the Revd. Fr. Clemente De Espirito Santo, Mr. V. D. Johnson, to Miss C. McDaniel.

BIRTHS.—At Ellichapore, (Madras) on the 2d March, Lady of Lieut. Adam, 44th Regt. N. I. of a daughter. — At St. Thomas' Mount, (Madras), on Wednesday, the 23d March, the Lady of Lieut. F. Blundell, of the Artillery, of a daughter. — At Vepery, (Madras), on the 23d March, at the house of the Revd. C. Traveller, the Lady of Capt. Clements, 9th Regt. N. I. of a son. — At Nagpore, on the 25th March, the Lady of Captain Keating, 41st Regiment N. I. of a son. — On the 6th April, at Calcutta, the Lady of Brooke Conliffe, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At the Presidency, on the 13th April, Major Richard John Congrave of the Corps of Engineers, Acting Chief Engineer, aged 49 years.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

RATE OF PREMIUM.	
BUY.] CALCUTTA, 13TH APRIL 1825. [SELL.]	
3 8 Remittable..... Loan, 33 0	
3 8 From No. 1 to 320 of 5 per Ct. do. 8 4	
36 0 From No. 321 to 1040 of Ditto..... 5 8	
3 12 From No. 1041 to No. 1440 issued of do. 3 0	
BANK OF BENGAL RATES.	
Discount on Private Bills	4 6 per Cent.
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange	3 0 "
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date, ...	4 8 "
Ditto 3 months certain, ...	4 4 "
COURSE OF EXCHANGE.	
BUY.] CALCUTTA. [SELL.]	
1 10 1 11 On London at 6 Months' sight, per Sica Rupees	1 11 1/2 a 2
Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.	92 0
Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium. Bank Shares, Premium 5500 to 5550 per cent.

Letters from Rangoon of the 20th have reached us. They do not contain additional information to what we formerly possessed. The Royals and some Artillery had marched on the 18th, to reinforce Brigadier General Cotton, and the King's 45th were stationed in the Great Pagoda Sir Archibald Campbell was falling down upon the Bundoola at Donebaw, and expect to reach it about the 19th; when Letters speak of the place being then regularly invested. Some letters, to which however we can scarcely give credit, speak of the Burmese beginning to Stockade themselves again in the neighbourhood of Rangoon.

[John Bull, April 11.]

FORT WILLIAM.

Political Department; 14th April, 1825.

The following Copies of Despatches regarding the recent Operations of the British Forces in Arracan, are published for general information.

To GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.

Secretary to Govt. Pol. Dept.

SIR, — I have the honor, by direction of the Commander in Chief, to transmit in original a Despatch this day received from Brigadier General Morrison, C. B. Commanding the South Eastern Division, dated 2d April, announcing the Capture of Arracan, after a succession of the most brilliant operations against the Enemy.

His Excellency regrets that the Enclosure No. 2, alluded to by the Brigadier General, viz Copy of Brigadier Richard's report of the success of his night attack on the heights, situated on the right of the Enemy's position, has by some unaccountable accident, been omitted to be sent.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON,

Dept. Adj. General of the Army.

Adj. Genl's Office; Presidency,

Fort William, 14th April, 1825.

Camp Arracan, April 2d, 1825.

SIR, — The Almighty has been pleased to permit that the exertions of the South Eastern Division of the Army should be crowned with complete success. Arracan was yesterday taken, and the 10,000 Men that acted under Atown Mungzá have, as a Military Body, been nearly annihilated. The proceedings that have led to this result, I shall now have the honor to detail for the information of the Commander in Chief.

On the 24th ultimo, the arrangements for the movement of the Force from the Camps on the Ooratung were completed, and the Headquarters of the Division were established with the 2d Brigade in advance at Chabattee Bheong, within two miles of the Enemy's position in the Padah Hills, the march of the remainder being directed as pointed out in Enclosure No. 1.

On the 25th ultimo, boat and pontoon bridges were thrown across the Chabattee and Wabraing Rivers, and in the evening a reconnaissance was made, to ascertain the situation of the passes thro' the hills, and the obstacles to be encountered. The natural ones were considerable, arising principally from the steepness of the ascents, and from the course of deep tide Nullahs.

Right Column under Brigadier Grant, C.B.

1 12 Pd. 2 6 Pds.

The 2d Brigade.

1 Company, 2d Lt. Infantry Battalion.

1 Ditto Regular Pioneers.

Centre Column, Brigadier Richards.

2 12 Pds. Lt.-Col.

2 Howitz. Lindsay.

The 1st Brigade.

2 Comps. 2d Lt. Infantry Battalion.

1 Ditto Regular Pioneers.

Left Column.

To Act with the Gun Boats.

Capt. Leslie, H. M.

54th Regt.

3 Comps. H. M. 54th Regt.

2 Do. 2d Lt. Inf. Batt.

Rifle Company, Mug Levy.

2 Comps. Mug Pioneers.

Reserve.

Lt. Col Walker, C.B.

H. M. 54th.

1 12-Pd. 2 6-Pds.

3 Comps. H. M. 54th Regt.

3 Do. 26th Regt.

B. N. I.

2 Do. 49th

3 Do. Temporary Pioneers.

1 Do. Mug Do.

2d Local Horse.

The centre Column had not proceeded far ere the Toosin of Alarm and shouts from the hills gave notice that they were occupied, and that the Enemy were in force. The advance, consisting of the Light Infantry Companies of the 26th, 28th, 49th, and 63d Regiment under the command of Captain Mason, 49th Regiment, was directed to gain the Summit, which was effected in the most gallant manner. The Column had not moved to its left, to the attack of a Stockade, while the Light Infantry Companies keeping nearly parallel to it, drove the Enemy from several intrenched positions along the crest of the hills. Two rounds from the 12-Pds. caused the partly finished Stockade to be abandoned, the men who retired from it, immediately occupied strong ground on the heights above. Here the Left Column from the River compelled to diverge from the River, and a smart fire was continued, till the Light Infantry of H. M. 44th Regt. and Light Infantry 49th Regt. B. N. I. began to different points: the Enemy then, which the centre Column retraced, and befiled through the abandoned positions. The Left Column proceeded in further orders first given. The ground on the side of the hills proved to be an intersected by several deep dells, belted with jungle. In such a situation flying foe easily escaped, as was unable to pursue, till assisted by the

(Continued in the

On the 26th, the troops then present, crossed the Wabraing by day-break, and were formed into 4 columns, as per margin, the right and centre columns then advanced to force the two ascertained passes, while the left, with the Gun Boats, under Captain Crawford, H. C. Marine, was to have ascended the River, which appeared to flow thro' the Hills. The boats, however having grounded on a shoal, Captain Leslie landed his men, and was then directed to skirt the River, and if possible to pass by the extreme right of the first range of hills, with a view of attacking the Enemy from their rear, or of intercepting them in their retreat.

EUROPE.

MERCANTILE INDIGESTION,
WITH THE PRESCRIPTION OF PROFESSOR
GREGORY, OF EDINBURGH.

Scene—Dr. Gregory's Study. Enter Mr. —*,
a dounce-looking Glasgow Merchant.

Patient: Good morning, Dr. Gregory; I'm
just come into Edinburgh about some law bu-
siness, and I thought when I was here, at any
rate I might just as weel tak your advice, Sir,
as at my trouble.

Doctor: And pray what may your trouble be,
my good Sir?

Patient: 'Deed, Doctor, I'm no very sure;
but I'm thinking it's a kind of weakness that
masks me dizzy at times, and a kind of pinkling
about my stomach—I'm just no right.

Doctor: You are from the west country, I
should suppose, Sir?—Patient: Yes, Sir, from
Glasgow.

Doctor: Aye; pray, Sir, are you a gourmand,
a glutton?—Patient: God forbid, Sir. I'm one
of the plainest men living in all the west country.

Dr.: Then perhaps you're drunkard?

Pa.: No, Dr. Gregory; thank God, no one
can accuse me of that; I'm of the dissenting
persuasion, Doctor, and an elder, so ye may sup-
pose I'm na drunkard.

Dr.:—(Aside—(I'll suppose no such thing
till you tell me your mode of life). I'm so much
puzzled with your symptoms, Sir, that I should
wish to hear in detail what you do eat and drink.
When do you breakfast, and what do you take
to it?

Pa.: I breakfast at nine o'clock. I tak a cup
of coffee, and one or two cups of tea; a couple
of eggs, and a bit of ham or kipper'd salmon, or
may be both, if they're good, and two or three
rolls and butter.

Dr.: Do you eat no honey, or jelly, or jam,
to breakfast?

Pa.: O yes, Sir; but I don't count that as any
thing.

Dr.: Come, this is a very moderate breakfast.
What kind of dinner do you make?

Pa.: Oh, Sir, I eat a very plain dinner indeed.
Some soup, and some fish, and a little plain
roast or boiled; for I dinna care for made dishes;
I think, some way, they never satisfy the appe-
tite.

Dr.: You take a little pudding then, and af-
terwards some cheese?

Pa.: O yes! though I don't care much about
them.

Dr.: You take a glass of ale or porter with
your cheese?

Pa.: Yes, one or the other, but seldom both.

Dr.: You west-country people generally take
a glass of Highland whiskey after dinner.—Pa.:
Yes, we do; it's good for digestion.

Dr.: Do you take any wine during dinner?—

Pa.: Yes, a glass or two of sherry, but I'm in-
different as to wine during dinner. I drink a
good deal of beer.

Dr.: What quantity of port do you drink?

Pa.: Oh, very little; not above half a dozen
glasses, or so.

Dr.: In the west country, it is impossible,
I hear, to dine without punch?—Pa.: Yes, Sir;
indeed 'tis punch we drink chiefly; but for mysel,
unless I happen to have a friend with me. I never
tak more than a couple of tumblers or so, and
that's moderate.

Dr.: Oh, exceedingly moderate indeed! You
then, after this slight repast, take some tea and
bread and butter.—Pa.: Yes, before I go to the
counting-house to read the evening letters.

Dr.: And on your return you take supper, I
suppose?—Pa.: No, Sir, I canna be said to tak
supper; just something before going to bed: a
guzzler'd haddock, or a bit of toasted cheese, or
a hundred of oysters, or the like o'that;
may be, two-thirds of a bottle of ale; but I
tak a regular supper.

But you take a little more punch after

Pa.: No, Sir, punch does not agree with
my time. I tak a tumbler of warm whis-
ky at night; its lighter to sleep on.

Dr.: That must be no doubt. This, you say is

your every day life; but upon great occasions
you perhaps exceed a little?—Pa.: No, Sir,
except when a friend or two dine with me, or I
dine out, which, as I am a sober family man,
does not often happen.

Dr.: Not above twice a week?—Pa.: No; not
oftener.

Dr.: Of course you sleep well, and have a good
appetite?—Pa.: Yes, Sir, thank God I have;
indeed, any wee harl o'health that I hae is about
meal time.

Dr.: (Assuming a severe look, knitting his brow,
and lowering his ye-brows.)—Now, Sir, you are
a very pretty fellow, indeed; you come here and
tell me you are a moderate man; and I might
have believed you, did I not know the nature of
the people in your part of the country; but
upon examination, I find by your own showing
that you are a most voracious glutton; you
breakfast in the morning in a style that would
serve a moderate man for dinner; and from
five o'clock in the afternoon you undergo one
almost uninterrupted loading of your stomach
till you go to bed. This is your moderation!
You told me, too, another falsehood—you said
you were a sober man, yet by your own showing
you are a beer swiller, a dramdrinker, a wine-
bibber, and a guzzler of Glasgow punch; a liquor
the name of which is associated, in my mind, only
with the ideas of low company and beastly intoxi-
cation. You tell me you eat indigestible sup-
pers, and swill toddy to force sleep—I see that
you chew tobacco. Now, Sir, what human
stomach can stand this? Go home, Sir, and leave
off your present course of riotous living—take
some dry toast and tea to your breakfast—Some
plain meat and soup for dinner, without adding
to it any thing to spur on your flagging appetite;
you may take a cup of tea in the evening, but ne-
ver let me hear of haddocks and toasted cheese,
and oysters, with their accompaniments of ale
and toddy at night; give up chewing that vile,
narcotic, nauseous abomination, and there are
some hopes that your stomach may recover its
tone, and you be in good health like your neigh-
bours.

Pa.: I'm sure, Doctor, I'm very much obliged
to you—(taking out a bunch of bank notes)—I
shall endeavour to—

Dr.: Sir, you are not obliged to me—put up
your money, Sir. Do you think I'll take a fee
from you for telling you what you know as well
as myself? Though you're no physician, Sir,
you are not altogether a fool. You have read
your Bible, and must know that drunkenness and
gluttony are both sinful and dangerous; and
whatever you may think, you have this day con-
fessed to me that you are a notorious glutton
and drunkard. Go home, Sir, and reform, or
take my word for it your life is not worth half a
year's purchase.

(Exit Patient, dumb-founded and looking blue)

Dr.: (Solus)—Sober and temperate! Dr. Watt
tried to live in Glasgow, and make his patients
live moderately, and purged and bled them when
they were sick, but it would not do. Let the
Glasgow doctors prescribe beef-steaks and rum-
punch, and their fortune is made.—Oracle of
Health.

* We conceal the name from delicacy; but
Graham, Hunter, Kingan and others, will vouch
for the truth of the story, as they know the man
well.

The Observer.

FROM THE OBSERVER.

DISRUPTION OF A BOG.

Great interest and some alarm have been
excited in this town and neighbourhood by the
Disruption of a Bog on Crow-hill, on the bor-
ders of Lancashire, the contents of which have
been poured into the river Aire, to the extreme
inconvenience and annoyance of the manufac-
turers upon its banks. On Friday morning,
the 3d instant, the river at this place, which
was rather swollen, appeared of a colour un-
usually dark, and which deepened so much
in the course of the day that the manufacturers
found it impossible to use the water for any

purpose of business; and on Saturday morn-
ing it was still worse. The water, when taken
into a glass, appeared nearly as black as ink;
and on being analysed, was found to leave a
large residuum of vegetable matter resembling
peat. In consequence of this state of the river,
it became necessary to suspend entirely many
processes in the woollen manufacture, and when
it was found that there was no alteration on
Monday for the better, much uneasiness was
generally expressed as to the probable dura-
tion. On Sunday, a letter was received at this
office from the Rev. Mr. Bronte, a Minister of
the Established Church, residing at Haworth,
which gave some explanation of this extraor-
dinary phenomenon: this communication stated,
that about six o'clock on Thursday evening, the
high lands, on the Moors, about four miles
from Haworth, had opened into chasms, from
which issued two immense volumes of muddy
water, which had inundated the valley through
which it flowed to a considerable extent, doing
much damage in its course. The Rev. Writer
concluded with expressing it as his opinion,
"that it was the effect of an earthquake, the
most considerable too, as to its immediate results,
that has taken place in this kingdom for many
generations." This communication, which was
extensively circulated, rather increased than al-
layed the public anxiety, as it was generally sup-
posed that some vast subterranean reservoir of
water, the accumulation of centuries, had been
laid open, which might continue for a period of
indefinite extent to pour its turbid waters into
the Aire. The Commissioners of the Leeds
Water Works, finding that the water could not
be applied to any culinary or domestic pur-
poses whatever, gave notice to all the inha-
bitants by printed hand-bills, that they should
suspend the distribution of water so utterly
useless to them. Under these circumstances we
thought it right to repair to the spot, and
from inquiry and personal observation, endea-
vour to ascertain the real fact of the case, and
we present the following as the result of our
investigation:—

Crow-hill, the scene of this unusual pheno-
menon, is about nine miles from Keighley,
and six from Colne, at an elevation of about
1000 feet from the former place. The top of
the moor, which is nearly level, is covered
with peat and other accumulations of decayed
vegetables, of a less firm texture, the whole
appeared saturated with water, and in most
places trembled under the tread of the foot.
The superfluous water, at the east end of the
moor, drained into small rivulets at the bot-
tom of a deep glen or gill, down a precipitous
range of rocks, which presented the appearance
of a gigantic staircase: this rivulet passes
down the valley to Keighley, and enters the
Aire near Stockbridge, about a mile below that
town.

At the distance of about 500 yards from
the top of the glen, the principal discharge
seems to have taken place; here a very large
area, of about 1200 yards in circumference,
is excavated to the depth of from four to six
yards; and at a short distance from this chasm,
there is a similar excavation, but much less
in extent. These concavities have been emptied
not only of their water, but also of their solid
contents—a channel, about twelve yards in width
& seven or eight in depth, has been formed
quite to the mouth of the gill, down which a
most amazing quantity of earth and water was
precipitated, with a violence and noise of which
it is difficult to form an adequate conception,
and which was heard to a very considerable
distance. Stones of an enormous size and weight
were hurried by the torrent more than a mile.
It is impossible to form any computation of
the quantity of earthy matter which has been
carried down into the valley, but that it is
enormous is evident from the vast quantities
deposited by the torrent in every part of its
course, and from the immense quantity which
our river still contains. This destructive tor-
rent was confined within narrow bounds by the
high banks of the glen through which it passed,

until it reached the hamlet of Ponden, where it expanded over several corn fields, covering them to the depth of several feet; it also filled up the mill pond, choking up the water courses, and thereby putting an entire stop to the works. A stone bridge was also nearly swept away at this place, and several other bridges in its course were materially damaged; we feel, however, happy to state, that it was not fatal to life in a single instance. The torrent was seen coming down the glen before it reached the hamlet, by a person who gave the alarm, and thereby saved the lives of some children, who would otherwise have been swept away. The torrent at this time presented a breast seven feet in height. The tract and extent of this inundation of mud may be accurately traced all the way from the summit of the hill to the confluence of the rivulet with the Aire, by the black deposit which it has left on its banks. The first bursting of the bog took place about six o'clock in the evening of Thursday, the 2d instant, but another very considerable discharge occurred on the following day, about eight o'clock in the morning, and it is highly probable that other extensive portions of the bog will from time to time be hereafter discharged into the Aire in a similar manner.

The water which drained from the moss on Tuesday, the day on which we visited Crow-hill, was inconsiderable in quantity, and very little discoloured; on Wednesday the appearance of the river at Leeds was much improved, and it was hoped that the heavy rain which fell that day would have had the effect of cleansing its channel but from the turbid appearance of the water on Tuesday morning, we think it highly probable that there has been a further and very considerable discharge from Crow hill. The Rev. Mr. Bronte, to whose kindness we were indebted for the first information upon the subject, states it as his opinion, that this disruption of the bog was the effect of an earthquake, but none of the appearances countenance this supposition. There has been no irruption of water from the interior of the earth, and the strata of the rocks as far as it could be observed, did not appear to have been disturbed, nor were any of the springs in the neighbourhood in the least affected. We would further observe that the sinking in of the surface of the earth was the effect, and not the cause of the disruption of the bog. No human being was upon the spot to witness the commencement of this awful phenomenon, and of course we cannot arrive at any absolute degree of certainty as to its cause: the most probable one is the bursting of a water-spout. The suddenness and violence of the disruption strongly favour this supposition. It would evidently require a power acting with a great degree of momentum to move and break in pieces the immense and almost solid masses of peat and turf which were forced down the hill, to say nothing of the immense stones which were moved. The state of the atmosphere about the time when the disruption took place, also renders this solution highly probable, the air being fully charged with electric matter. "At the time of the irruption, says M. Bronte, "the clouds were copper coloured, gloomy, and lowering; the atmosphere was strongly electrified, and unusually close." These appearances, as they indicated were followed by a severe thunder storm, during which, it is more than probable, that some heavy loaded cloud poured its content upon the spot. We may add, as a further reason in support of this hypothesis, that more water seems to have been sent down the glen than could have been supplied by the contents of the two bogs which have been evacuated. But, perhaps a still more important inquiry is, what can be done to prevent a recurrence of similar eruptions? This is rather a difficult question; there is, however, no doubt but the drainage of the moss would remove the danger, as no instance exists of either the bursting or floating away of a drained bog. Probable the channels now made should they remain open, will give the requisite stability to the peaty soil. This inundation of bog water has been very fatal to the fish, which

have been poisoned or rather suffocated by it in large quantities.

The floating away of a portion of Chat Moss, in the sixteenth century, and of Solway and Pilling Mosses, in the years 1772, and 1741 5, have some remote resemblance to this phenomenon; but the case most analogous to it is that furnished by the mighty discharges from Pendle-hill, in the neighbouring country of Lancaster, of which Camden says, "This hill is chiefly remarkable for the damage which it lately did to the country below (about the year 1580) by the discharge of a great body of water;" and Mr. Charles Towneley, in a communication to Richard Towneley, Esq. in the year 1669, describes a mighty torrent which issued from "the butt-end of Pendle" on the 18th of August, 1669, as so overwhelming that it presented a breast of water of a yard high, and set afloat furniture in the houses of the village of Wootton, at a distance of two miles from the point of disruption.

Since writing the above, we have received a letter from our Correspondent at Colne, dated the 9th instant, which confirms our conjecture as to there having been a further considerable discharge from the bog at Crow-hill. He states that "a great quantity of rain fell in that neighbourhood yesterday (Wednesday), and the water again flowed violently from the bog." Our Correspondent adds, that it was apprehended that much further injury would be done to the mill dams, &c.

On Thursday, there were not fewer than four irruptions. A gentleman who witnessed the last of them, thus describes it:—About a quarter to 7 o'clock in the evening, he says, the phenomenon began to exhibit itself. On approaching the cavity or canal made by the former irruptions, and which is now about three quarters of a mile in length, himself and his friends perceived a vast body of peaty earth in motion, impelled by the water in the rear, and floated to that which gave the impulse. Soon the substance became stationary, and remained in that state for about ten minutes. By and by, it was again in motion and moved very gradually down the channel, all the while receiving fresh accessions of mud and peat, till at length the whole cavity was filled with enormous masses partly at rest and partly in motion. Having at length reached the brink of the precipice, it rushed over the steep with a tremendous noise, and the discharge was heard distinctly at a distance of four miles. How long the flow continued our friend cannot say, but he heard it for an hour at least after he had quitted the ground, frequently making a noise like the plunge of large bodies precipitated from a considerable elevation into the deep. From the examination which he gave to the summit of the bog, he conceives that a body of peat moss is loosened by these disruptions to the extent of a mile in circumference, and the prevailing opinion on the spot, in which he concurs, is, that this enormous mass will come away before the discharges from Crow-hill finally cease.—The water in the River Aire, at Leeds, yesterday evening was as turbid as it has been at any period since these discharges commenced.—*Leeds Mercury.*

BRITISH MUSEUM.—[From a Correspondent.]—The first of the immense columns designed by Mr. Smirke for the interior of the King's Library, was delivered at the new building yesterday: they are of the red Peterhead granite, and the shafts 21 feet 6 inches long, in one piece. It is intended to have them highly polished, and as they are the produce of our own country, and superior to any brought from Egypt and deposited at the Museum, they are interesting in a national point of view.

LOSS OF THE DON GIOVANNI.—On Monday last, as this celebrated sailing yacht was returning up the river from a shooting excursion, after a severe contest from Southend with a hatch-boat of 22 tons, which she was then beating, she was unfortunately run down by a

Scotch brig, and instantly sunk. The accident took place in the Lower Hope, and the *Don* was standing on the starboard tack, with nearly a gale at south-west. The brig in question was running rapidly before the wind, and her velocity was such that the *Don*, in endeavouring to pass a-head, became becalmed under the lee of her sails, and all exertions made by those on board were fruitless, as the event which followed was the work of an instant. The fluke of the brig's anchor first caught her rigging, and her bows next came in violent contact with the broad-side of the *Giovanni*, and she immediately went down in 15 fathoms water. Captain Davey was not on board, but there were three gentlemen, of the names of Harrison, Duke, and Coleman, and Richard Cownden, the young man who sails the vessel. These four persons were all immersed in the water, and their situation was very alarming, as there was a considerable swell out; the brig's boat, however, quickly came to their assistance, and happily they were all picked up, but in a very exhausted state. The *Don Giovanni* was a new vessel, and her numerous successes last season doubtless proved her the fastest river-sailing yacht ever built. She had the *St. George's* boat in tow but there was not time to cast her off, and she was also sunk.

NEW MILK COMPANY.—We copy the subjoined paragraph from the *Mechanics' Register* with the greater pleasure, because a little squib, which we inserted on this very useful company, was understood to display an hostile disposition, whereas we were merely ridiculing the hard names which have been attached to many of the innumerable new inventions:—"Among the new schemes for the investment of capital, we notice a Milk Company, which is brought forward in shares of 50l. each, and is said to be already yielding a profit of more than 50 per cent. The shares, however, are selling in the money-market at from 10 to 12 each premium. The advantage offered to the public by this company is very striking: they undertake to supply genuine milk from Alderney cows, at the same price as is now paid for the "real London double-skimmed sky blue," and they have guarded against all fraud on the part of the persons who carry the milk round to their customers, by locking the pails; so that no water can be put into them after they are taken from the establishment. This precaution is a very wise one, for if the managers of the company be not rogues themselves, we may be certain of having pure milk for our families. In the ordinary milk trade, there are not less than three waterings; first the cow-keeper puts a little water into the pails, then the retailer, and lastly the servant who carries it round, and fancies that he cannot do better than imitate the example of his betters. We wish well to this new company, taking it for granted that they deserve our good wishes, and shall only observe, in addition, that we deal with them, and up to this hour have found nothing to censure."

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Last week the following singular accident occurred near Leith. A girl, about 14 years of age, while amusing herself alone on a swing and giving herself a rotatory motion, slipped from her seat in such a manner as to get the rope twisted about her neck, so that before she could loosen it she was fairly suspended, and hung unobserved for several minutes. When cut down she was to all appearance quite dead. On employing, however, without delay, the usual means of resuscitation, she began slowly to evince signs of returning life, and in a few hours the vital functions were restored; delirium, however, accompanied with convulsions of most distressing kind, continued for 12 hours, three or four days elapsed before she recovered entire possession of her mental faculties, worthy of observation that she recollected of the accident not even circumstances occurred, and actions that she performed minutes before it. The last thing she remembered (and she does so vividly),

ged in some domestic matter which was about ten minutes before she left the swing. She is now quite well.—*The Scotsman.*

The Times, November 20.

MURDER AT BRONTI-PLACE, WALWORTH.

On Sunday morning an Inquest was held at the Horse and Groom Tavern, Walworth-road, before CHARLES JEMMETT, Esq., Coroner for Surrey, to inquire into the cause of the death of Caroline Dewhirst, who, it was stated, had been murdered by her father.

The Jury being sworn, adjourned to Bronti-place to view the body of the deceased, which was found lying in the room on the first floor upon a blanket. It is impossible to describe the feelings of the Jury on witnessing the spectacle that presented itself to their view. The little innocent lay on its back, its head and face shockingly disfigured by blood and bruises: from the face to the feet there was scarcely a place free from injury. The jury exclaimed, "Good God! what a dreadful sight!" On their return to the jury-room the following evidence was taken:—

John Adams sworn.—I am a shoemaker, residing in Bronti-place, East-street, Camberwell. I saw the child after it was murdered—I mean dead; excuse my using that expression, I am much agitated. The child was covered with blood, and alive when I first saw it. It was a most shocking sight. [This witness here became very faint, and would have fallen had not some of the jury prevented him: he was removed into the air.]

Mrs. Adams, the wife of the last witness, was called, and she stated—On Wednesday last, about five o'clock, Mrs. Dewhirst, the mother of the deceased, came to my house to seek shelter from the violence of her husband, who, she said, was going on in such a way, that she begged that I would go with her to her house. I went with her, and knocked at the door, and her husband opened it; he was without his hat and coat, his hair appeared to stand on end, and he looked as if he were crazy. On Mrs. Dewhirst attempting to enter the house, he kicked at her, and struck her a blow on the breast Mrs. Dewhirst asked for her bonnet; and he said, "You may come in, but you shall not have your bonnet." He held the deceased in his arms at this time, and took her up stairs to bed, and then came down. Mrs. Dewhirst asked me to watch her husband; and I put on a bonnet and shawl, lent me by a neighbour, to disguise myself that he might not know me; and I saw him come from his house and go up Bronti-place; he looked at me very hard, and got out of my sight. I went back to Mrs. Dewhirst, and accompanied her, at her request, to search for her husband, who was some time afterwards, found drinking at the Masons' Arms, East-lane. About half-past 11 the same night Mrs. Dewhirst came to me again, in company with a watchman, and begged me to let her and her daughter, a girl about seven years of age, stay in my house, as her husband was like a madman, and was beating her. I said I would do so, and she brought her daughter now deceased. Mrs. Dewhirst requested the watchman to come in and inform me when her husband was gone from home, so that I could discover by the light being put out from the front room. Soon afterwards the watchman came and said the light was out. Mrs. Dewhirst went with him; and in a few minutes, and begged

me to go with her to her house, and get a doctor. She said Mr. Dewhirst, she was afraid, had laid on the baby and strangled it; and Mr. Swift, the surgeon, was brought to see the child. I went up stairs with Mr. Swift, and found the deceased lying quite naked on the floor in a back room. Her face was all over black and blue, and the blood was issuing from her mouth. There was blood about the floor in several places, and also against the wall, half a yard from the floor. Mr. Dewhirst was standing in the room at this time, in his shirt-sleeves. He said the baby had fallen down stairs—that he picked it up, and had done the best he could for it.

Juror.—Was there any blood on the stairs?—None—it was all on the room floor. The surgeon, Mr. Swift, begged Mr. Dewhirst to let him examine the child, and he told Mr. Swift, that he should not. Some warm water was procured, and I washed the blood off the child's face, head, and neck. I remained till between 4 and 5 in the morning, and the child was then alive.

Juror.—Where was the mother from the time the surgeon arrived till 5 o'clock?—She was in the house, down stairs.

CORONER.—Do you mean to say that the mother did not go up stairs at all during that time?—I do say so; I went back to the house between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, and the child was dying; I stopped till it died. (Witness was much afflicted.)

Juror.—Was the mother present when the infant expired?—Witness (who burst into tears). No, Sir, she was not.

CORONER.—Did Mr. Dewhirst remain in the room with the child till four o'clock in the morning?—No, Sir, he was taken into custody some time before.

Juror.—Did Mr. Dewhirst make no observation?—Yes, while I was lighting the fire to boil some water, Mr. Dewhirst was down stairs, and begged the door to be closed, as he did not wish his neighbours to be disturbed, but he did not mind himself or family. The watchmen were in the house at the time. My husband said, "What a horrid sight this is!" Mr. Dewhirst replied, "A sight, you call it, do you?"

Foreman.—When you first entered the room up stairs, and saw the child lying on the floor, did Mr. Dewhirst make no observation?—Yes; he said "Poor dear, how still it is!"

Juror.—Had you not a child of Mr. Dewhirst's to nurse?—Yes, I had another child to nurse for about two months, and it died at my house.

CORONER.—Was the father fond of that child?—I can't say he was; he never came to see it while I nursed it, till it was dying. Mrs. Dewhirst at that time shewed me bruises about her person, caused, as she said, by blows given by her husband; and she also told me that her husband had no affection for deceased.

Mary Ann Adams, a girl aged 15 years, the daughter of last witness, sworn:—On Wednesday evening last, about half-past eight o'clock, I went, by the direction of my mother, to Mr. Dewhirst's house, upon the application of Mrs. Dewhirst. I found Mrs. Dewhirst and four children in the back parlour. I remained there till past eleven o'clock, when I went up stairs, and saw the deceased lying on the floor on a blanket, covered with a piece of carpet. I said, "Bless her dear heart, how good she was!" and I saw she was then awake

and quite well. I then came down stairs, and Mr. Dewhirst climbed over the gate, and knocked at the door. Mrs. Dewhirst opened it. He saw me, and said that he would not come in till the house was cleared. Mrs. Dewhirst then told me to go home, and go to bed, and I did so. It was then near twelve o'clock and when I left the house Mr. Dewhirst entered.

It was proposed to call a little boy, the brother of the deceased, named Arthur Dewhirst. He was said to be only 9 years of age. The boy was introduced into the jury room, he was overwhelmed in tears, and some time elapsed before he could speak. He was examined as to the nature of an oath, and gave most clear and satisfactory answers; but some of the jury opposed his being examined, on account of his youth and consanguinity to the accused.

Mr. Silver, a surgeon, in Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, informed the coroner that Mrs. Dewhirst was in the house, and was ready to be examined. He said he had attended the family professionally, and was satisfied that Mr. Dewhirst was in a state of insanity when he committed the horrid deed. The coroner said that he should not examine Mrs. Dewhirst.

John Maclaurin, a watchman in Bronti-place, in addition to the evidence he gave on the examination of the accused at Union-hall, said—I examined the premises about half-past 11, and was going away, when Mrs. Dewhirst asked me "to be near the spot, as she did not know what might happen." About half an hour after that, Mrs. Dewhirst came to my box with a girl, and said, "Watchman, come out, for Mr. Dewhirst has threatened to cut my throat." I went with them to the gate, and Mrs. Dewhirst said, "I am afraid he will murder the child (the deceased) that is up stairs." I advised her to apply to the neighbours, and she went to Mr. Adams's house; and she told me, when I saw the light was out to come and inform her. Mrs. Dewhirst told me "that her husband had struck the child with his fist a day or two before, and it could not see out of one eye, and she thought that he had murdered it at that time."

Mr. Sibree.—That took place on the Monday.

Witness continued.—Mrs. Dewhirst rang the gate-bell of her house several times, and I heard the children cry out "Father!" Mrs. Dewhirst called "Arthur," and the children came to the front window, and they appeared greatly alarmed, and I thought they would have thrown themselves out of the window. Mrs. Dewhirst asked the children to come down and open the door, and not make a noise. The children opened the door and garden gate, they were naked, except their shirts, and they clung around me in a state of terror. Mrs. Dewhirst asked the children where their father was? and they said they did not know. She went into the house to get a light, and on feeling about she found her husband's boots, and she said that he must be somewhere in the house. One of the boys said, "Oh, mother, my father has kicked Cary (the deceased), and knocked her about the room." I had no light at that time, but as I was standing at the door, I heard a faint cry, or moaning, which I thought was that of a child, and the little boy called out, "Cary, what is the matter with you?" The boy said something about the child being hurt, and I said I would go to another watchman

for a light, and I requested Mrs. Dewhirst and the children to wait there till I returned. They would not, and insisted on accompanying me, and they all walked with me, naked as they were, and without shoes, through the mud, to Mr. Adam's house. On the way there, I told Mrs. Dewhirst that I thought her husband had nearly murdered the child, and she replied, "Oh, for God's sake don't say anything about that, but go and get a light, and say that a child is taken ill." I told her that I would see all was right. She told me that her husband was very passionate. After I had got a light, I went up stairs, and saw Mr. Dewhirst lying on the floor in a back room. I did not see any child at that time. I went down, and Mrs. Dewhirst went up stairs, and I heard her exclaim "Oh, Dewhirst, you have smothered the child." Mrs. Dewhirst came down stairs, and went out of the house, and I did not see her for an hour afterwards. I said to my mates, "Come, we must see into this," and we went up stairs. Mr. Dewhirst called out, "Who comes here?" I said, "The watch." He defied us, and said we should not come in. We entered the room by force, and I had some words with Mr. Dewhirst. He asked me "how I could do so, when he had behaved so well to me?" I said, "If you were my own brother in such a shocking business I should do as I have done." Tring, my brother, watchman, pulled up a piece of blanket from the floor, and he said "Here is a child." Mr. Dewhirst said, "There is nothing the matter with the child." I replied, "You a father, and say so: the child is covered with blood and bruises." The blood then was issuing from its nose, mouth, and neck. Mr. Dewhirst then took up a piece of rag, and wiped the child's face, and said, "Now what is the matter: there is nothing the matter with that child; I have been doing all I could for it; it fell down stairs; and he said something about a 'day or two before.'" Mr. Swift, the surgeon, then came in, and he gave Mr. Dewhirst into my charge, as he could not examine the infant while he was there, and I took him away in custody. I desired Dewhirst to put his coat on, and he was in a terrible rage, and swore he would not go out of the room. I said, if he did not go out by fair means, he should by foul. He said that he had got something about him that would soon settle us. I said we would try that on. He then grew more calm, and was taken to the watch-house.

By a Juror.—I can't say Mr. Dewhirst was in liquor; he was in a great fury.

Mr. John Swift, a surgeon, of Newington, sworn.—On Wednesday morning I was called by Mrs. Dewhirst and Mrs. Adams, who requested I would come to Mr. Dewhirst's house immediately. She said she thought her husband was tipsy, and had lain upon the child and suffocated it, and she was afraid it was dead. I went with her to the house, and entered a back room up stairs, and saw Mr. Dewhirst standing in the middle of the room, in a violent altercation with two watchmen. Mr. Dewhirst asked me what I wanted there? I told him I came to see his child. He said he would be cursed if I should see it. I told him, if he did not treat me with civility, I should quit his house. On looking about the room, I saw the child; it was then alive, and covered over with a rug. I took it off; and, on seeing the child's condition, I told Mr. Dewhirst, that if he did not sit down and con-

duct himself properly while I examined it, I should give him in charge. He swore would not, and I gave him in charge, and he was taken down stairs. I then examined the child, and found considerable violence had been used upon the thighs, legs, and arms, particularly along the spinal column and buttock. The whole external part of the head and face were a mass of violence, which was of recent infliction. On looking round the room, I saw several large patches of blood on the floor, and some of them had the appearance of being just wiped up with a piece of a flannel petticoat, which lay on the ground quite bloody. There was a quantity of blood on the skirting-board, and on the wall, about a yard from the floor, with some human hair attached to it. I went down stairs, and ordered a warm bath to be prepared, and seeing Mr. Dewhirst sitting on a chair, I asked him how it happened? He said he had done nothing to the child, and that the bruises on the face were caused by its falling down stairs some days before. I asked him for a candle, and he said he knew nothing about housekeeping or candles, and he could do very well if he had not a rogue of a wife. He said he knew that he had done something that would hang him. Mrs. Dewhirst said that her husband had had two candles, and in his fury she supposed he had destroyed them. The little candle I had at first, having burnt out, I was kept an hour without a light or fire. When I procured a light and hot water, I put the child into a bath, and it was then in a dying state. The pupils of the eye were dilated, and it appeared to labour under a compression on the brain. It was affected with rattling in the throat, and continued in that state till eleven o'clock, when it died. This evening I opened the head, in company with another medical man. I found ten or twelve ounces of blood on the brain, and corresponding marks of violence on the external surface of the skull. The pressure of the blood on the brain caused death. There was sufficient external violence to cause death. I found in the middle of the room, a leather strap, about a foot and a half long, an inch and half wide, and a quarter of an inch thick, upon which there were marks of blood.

Juror.—Did not Mrs. Dewhirst see the child at all? I went away for some time after I had put the child in the bath, and I told Mrs. Dewhirst to try to administer a little brandy and water during my absence. After I had been in bed about half an hour, Mrs. Dewhirst sent for me again, and she said that she had tried to put some brandy and water in the child's mouth but could not, as it had got the rattlings in its throat, and I could not get her to go up to the child afterwards.

Thomas Tring, a watchman in East-lane, Walworth, confirmed the evidence of Maclauren, as to his accompanying him to Dewhirst's house, about two o'clock on Thursday morning, and continued.—We found the outer gate fastened and Maclauren got over it. (The witness described the opposition made by Dewhirst to their admission into the room). Mrs. Dewhirst went up stairs, and exclaimed, "Oh God! my husband has murdered my child," and she came down stairs. On our going into the room, Mr. Dewhirst said, "Down the child, there is nothing the matter with it; no father in the world could have done better for it than I have done." He also said, "the child had been out at nurse, and he had paid 8s. a week for 13 months." I asked him the cause of the bruises on the child's head, face,

&c.; and he said that the child had fallen down stairs. I asked how long since? and he said a week ago. [This witness produced a strap, and a bundle of child's wearing-apparel very much torn and bloody.]

Mrs. Sarah Adams said, that she nursed the deceased for 13 months: the father called only once to see it. On her going to Mr. Dewhirst to get her money, the child was not looked upon scarcely.

John Adams being again examined, said that when the children of Mr. Dewhirst came to his house, one of them said that their father had dashed the child against the ground, and the other said he had killed poor Caroline.

Joseph Snow, the night-constable sworn.—On Mr. Dewhirst being brought to the watch-house, about four o'clock on Thursday morning, I asked him what he had to say to the charge? and he said it was not a proper place to answer the question. I searched him, and took a pen-knife from him, and a button. He said, "You do not suppose I am going to make away with myself, or to swallow the button?" He said that he hoped I would send for Dr. Sibree, of Blackfriars-road, to examine the child, and he should be satisfied with his decision. I then locked him up in the cage. During this time he foamed at the mouth. On the same morning about 9 o'clock, I went to see the child, and found a pair of child's stays with blood on them, the strings of which were tied, and they appeared to have been torn off the person who wore them.

Mr. J. Thompson, a trunk-maker of Long-acre.—I have known the accused for two years: within the last six months he has been in embarrassed circumstances. He called a meeting of his creditors and gave up all he had, and the creditors took a composition, all except one. He called on me two months ago, and informed me that the house which refused to compound with the rest of the creditors had issued a writ against him. On Sunday last he called on me; he was exceedingly wild: he said he should go to a prison, that his family were starving, and that his brother had gone out of town without seeing him. I believe that Mr. Dewhirst has been decidedly insane for two months. I mentioned to many persons, before this circumstance took place, that he was insane. Mr. Dewhirst kept a carpet-warehouse in Blackfriars-road.

Arthur Dewhirst was again examined by the Jurors. He stated he did not see any one strike the deceased. She slept in the back room.

Juror.—Where did you and the other children sleep?—In the front room.

Juror.—Did the deceased always sleep alone in the back room?—Not always; she sometimes slept with us in the front.

The CORONER addressed the jury; he said, that the child had died from the most extraordinary violence committed on her person, was a fact beyond dispute; and it only remained for the jury to say who was the person or persons who committed it.

The Jury retired for a few minutes, and on our re-admission, the foreman read from a paper the following verdict:—"We are of opinion that the child was killed by the violence of its father, William Dewhirst."

The CORONER bound over the witnesses to give evidence on the trial, at King's Bench, and issued his warrant against the accused.

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

FROM THE LONDON MAGAZINE FOR OCT.
ON DYING FOR LOVE.To turn stark fool, and subjects fit
For sport of boys, and rabble-wit. —Hudibras.

Dying for love is a very silly thing. It answers no one good end whatsoever. It is poetical, romantic, perhaps immortalizing; but nevertheless it is silly, and oftentimes exceedingly inconvenient. I have been pretty near it myself six or seven times, but thanks to my obstinacy (for which, indeed, I ought to be thankful, seeing I possess a very considerable portion of that unyielding essence,) I have contrived to keep. Death from the door, and Despair from the sanctuary of my thoughts. I cannot, in fact, believe that half of those who have the credit (I should say discredit) of dying for love have really deserved it. A man fixes his affections on a piece of cold beauty—a morsel of stony perfection—or one far above him in rank and fortune—or on an equal, who has unfortunately a lover whom she prefers. Well! he becomes melancholy, takes cold upon it, and dies. But this proves nothing; he might have died if his passion had been returned, or if he had never loved at all. The fate of my friend R— is a case in point. He was deeply enamoured of a very beautiful but adamant lady, and, as the matter of course, grew very low-spirited and very miserable. He did not long survive; and, as another matter of course, it was given out that he died for love.

As the world seemed to think it sounded better than saying, that his death was occasioned by drinking cold water immediately after walking ten miles under a burning sun, I did not contradict the report, although I had good grounds for so doing, and it became very generally believed. Some aver that Leander died of love, "because," say they, "if Hero had not been on the other side of the Hellespont he would not have been drowned—argal, he died for love."* These are your primary-cause-men! your wholesale deduction-mongers! Now I am a plain-spoken fellow, and am more apt to draw natural than romantic conclusion—argal, I say he died of the cramp, or from being carried away by the rapidity of the stream: although, I know at the same time that this is not the current opinion. I am no poet, and therefore take no poetic licences: the romantic *do*; and I am quite willing to let Common Sense decide between us. Let me, however, not be misunderstood: I argue not on the impossibility, but on the folly and inconsistency of dying for love. That it has occasionally happened I am well aware. I remember Marian T—, when she was as lovely and lively a girl as ever laid a blushing cheek on a snowy pillow, and sank into dreams of innocence and joy. I remember her, too, when the rose was fading from her cheek, and solace and happiness had vanished for ever from her forsaken heart. There was the impress of blighted hope upon her brow—the record of a villain's faithlessness upon her sunken cheek. Her eye told of long suffering, and her constant but melancholy smile evinced how patiently she endured it. Day by day the hue of mortality waxed fainter and fainter; her beautiful form wasted away, and she became at last like a spirit of heaven dwelling among, but scarcely holding communion with, the sons and daughters of the earth. The latter part of her existence seemed an abstraction—a dream—an unconsciousness of what was passing around her. The S— (of S— who had broken the vows they were pledged with such seeming fidelity) abhorred her brother's perfidy, and under than ever of the poor heart-broken sister, he sincerely pitied her—

...itee renneth sone in gentil herte;

...by every means in her power to re-

...ou like it. Act iv. S. 1.

vive her past energies, and recall her to lost happiness and peace. But it was too late; although she complained not, her spirit was broken for ever: and in the effort of raising herself to give a last kiss to her friend, she sank back and died without a struggle or a sigh. There were some lines in a periodical work, shortly after her death, evidently written by a person acquainted with the parties, which, I think, may not improperly be inserted here.

To G— S—.

There's a stain on thee that can never fade,
Tho' bathed in the mists of future years,
And this world will be but a world of shade,
Of sorrow, and anguish, and bitter tears.
Thou hast seen a flow'et pine away,
That, loved by thee, would have blossom'd fair,
And thou shalt meet with a worse decay,
And wither and die in thy soul's despair.
Like the summer's breath was the gentle tale
With which thou told'st of thy love and truth,
But thy falsehood came, like the wintry gale,
And blighted the flow'et in its youth.
It has sunk to earth, but nor tear nor sigh
Has e'er betray'd thy bosom's pain.
Yet a day will come when thou would'st die
To call it back from the grave again.

Had'st thou cherish'd it with the smile that won
Its fadeless love in Spring's blooming hour;
Had thy love beam'd o'er it like the sun,
Whose rays are life to the drooping flow'r;—
It had still been fair, and thou had'st now
Been calm as the lake that sleeps in rest;
But the ray of joy shall ne'er light thy brow,
Nor pleasure dwell in thy lonely breast.

For the lovely one whom thou left'st forlorn,
A deep lament shall be;
But no heart will sigh, and no bosom mourn,
And no eye e'er weep for thee.
Thou wilt pass away to the realms of death
In solitude and gloom;
And a curse will cling to thy parting breath,
As awful as thy doom.

But this, and a few other extreme cases, I consider as mere exceptions to my general rule. Now, supposing, as I have said before, that a man dotes upon a beauty without heart: What, in the name of reason, should induce him to die for one who does not care a rush for him? There may be others who would have more feeling, and less coquetry, with quite as many personal charms. Or supposing that he is attached to one far above him, either in fortune or rank, or in both. What then! Must he therefore waste away, and become the mere shadow of himself? A child may long to catch a star as he does a butterfly, or to turn the sun round as he is accustomed to turn his hoop, but his non-success would not, as nurses call it, "be the death of him." Again; let us imagine that a man places his affections on an equal, and that she has a stronger yearning towards another. Still, I say, there is no harm done. Let him think (as I should do) that there may be other females with quite as many outward attractions, and more discernment. I have no notion of dying to please any one. I have had too much trouble to support existence to think of laying it down upon such grounds. I should deem it quite enough to perish for the sake of one who really loved me: for one who did not, I should be sorry to suffer a single twinge of the rheumatism, or the lumbago. I have read of a man who actually fancied he was fading away—"a victim to the tender passion;"—but who afterwards discovered that his complaint was caused by abstaining too long from his necessary food. This was a sad fall from the drawing-room window of romance into the area of common sense, and real life; but he was forced to make the best of it; so he took his meals oftener

and thought no more about it. He afterward actually became a suitor to another, was married, and now, I have no doubt, think just as I do on the subject of dying for love.

Ere I part with you "my readers all!" take notice of these my last words, and farewell directions, which I give in sincerity of heart, and out of anxiety for your welfare. Ye who have never been in love, but who are approaching insensibly towards it.—Corydons of sixteen! "Apollines imberbes" come home for the holidays! take heed! Ye are entering on a little known and perilous sea. Look to your bark lest she founder. Bring her head round, and scud away before the wind into the port of Indifference. There is danger in the very serenity that sleeps upon the waves; there is faithlessness in the lightest breath that curls them. Ye who are in love—ye who are already on the deceitful ocean—listen to me! Look out for squalls!—Beware of hurricanes!—Have a care of approaching storms! There may be an enemy's ship nearer than you wot of. Just give a salute, and sheer off to Bachelor's harbour. And ye, the last and most pitiable class of all—ye who fancy yourselves dying for love, make a tack! about ship! and, above all, keep plenty of good wine a-board; so that when a sigh is rising in the throat you may choke it with a bumper; and, in case of tears flowing, depend upon it that port will prove the best eye-water.

SOUTH AMERICA.

EXTRACTS FROM CAPTAIN BASIL HALL'S JOURNAL, WRITTEN ON THE COASTS OF CHILI, PERU, AND MEXICO, IN 1820, 1821, 1822.

A Chilian gentleman of my acquaintance lived close to the bull-ring, and part used frequently to be made up at his house to go to the Chinganas, the name given to the scenes described above. After chattering together for some time one evening, the gentlemen of the party went off to the bull-ring, while the ladies excused themselves for not accompanying us. But within the interval of an hour afterwards, while we were lounging about in one of the most beautiful of the Ramadas, it was intimated privately, by a gentleman in the company, that three of the ladies we had left actually in our company; but so completely metamorphosed, that, even when pointed out, they were with difficulty recognized. Thus made party to the joke, I found myself come as spies upon the proceedings of the master of the house, the husband of one of these tapadas, as they called themselves. There had been a feud, it seemed, between these ladies and some others of our acquaintance, and the object of this escapade, or frolic, was to watch how the gentleman would deport himself towards the foes. They had, accordingly, the satisfaction, or the mortification, to detect him in treacherous flirtation with the enemy; and then allowing themselves to be discovered to the confusion of the unsuspecting parties, they immediately disappeared. The next day we learnt that the ladies had returned in about ten minutes, differently disguised, and had amused themselves in watching the motions of such of us as had been formerly admitted to their confidence, and who were still chuckling over the success of the first exploit, next evening, to pass a similar jest

upon them, and disguised myself with great care; but their practised eyes were not to be deceived, and they saw through it all at the first glance. (Vol. i. p. 16—18.)

In the cool part of the day, for about an hour and a half before sunset, the ladies walk abroad, dressed in a manner probably unique, and certainly highly characteristic of the spot. This dress consists of two parts, one called the saya, the other the manto. The first is a petticoat, made to fit so tightly, that, being at the same time quite elastic, the form of the limbs is rendered distinctly visible. The manto, or cloak is also a petticoat, but, instead of hanging about the heels, as all honest petticoats ought to do, it is drawn over the head, breast, and face; and is kept so close by the hands, which it also conceals, that no part of the body, except one eye, and sometimes only a small portion of the eye, is perceptible. A rich coloured handkerchief, or a silk band and tassel, are frequently tied round the waist, and hang nearly to the ground in front. A rosary, also, made of beads of ebony, with a small gold cross, is often fastened to the girdle, a little on the side; though in general it is suspended from the neck.

The effect of the whole is exceedingly striking; but whether its gracefulness—for, with the fine figure of the Lima women, and their very beautiful style of walking, this dress is eminently graceful—be sufficient to compensate for its undeniable indelicacy to an European eye, will depend much upon the stranger's taste, and his habits of judging: of what he sees in foreign countries. Some travellers insist upon forcing every thing into comparison with what they have left at home, and condemn or approve, according as this unreasonable standard is receded from or adhered to. I, who took all things as we found them, the saya and manto, as the dress is called, found much amusement, and, sometimes, a little vexation. It happened, occasionally, that we were spoken to in the streets by ladies, who appeared to know us well, but whom we could not discover, and some apparently trivial remark in conversation long afterwards, betrayed the tapadas, they call themselves. Ladies of the first rank indulge in this amusement, and will stoop to the meanest saya, or stoop to any contrivance, to effect a thorough disguise. I myself knew two young ladies, who completely deceived their brother and me, although we were aware of their fondness for such pranks, and I had even some suspicions of them at the very time. Their superior dexterity, however, was more than a match for his discernment, or my suspicions; and so completely did they deceive our eyes, and mislead our thoughts, that we could scarcely believe our senses, when they, at length, chose to discover themselves. (Vol. i. p. 106—108.)

On our way homeward our host entertained us, by making his people show us the South American method of catching cattle. The instrument used is called in English a lasso, from the Spanish lazo, which signifies slip-knot or noose, and the operation of using it is called lassoing. It consists of a rope made of strips of untanned hide, varying in length from fifteen to twenty yards, and is about as thick as the little finger.

It has a noose or running-knot at one end, the other extremity being fastened by an eye and button to a ring in a strong hide-belt or surcingle, bound tightly round the horse. The coil is grasped by the horseman's left hand, while the noose, which is held in the right, trails along the ground, except when in use, and then it is whirled round the head with considerable velocity, during which, by a peculiar turn of the wrist, it is made to assume a circular form; so that, when delivered from the hand, the noose preserves itself open till it falls over the object at which it has been aimed.

The unerring precision with which the lasso is thrown is perfectly astonishing, and to one who sees it for the first time, has a very magical appearance. Even when standing still it is by no means an easy thing to throw the lasso; but the difficulty is vastly increased when it comes to be used on horse-back and at a gallop, and when, in addition, the rider has to pass over uneven ground, and to leap hedges and ditches in his course; yet such is the dexterity of the guassos, or countrymen, that they are not only sure of catching the animal they are in chase of, but can fix, or, as they term it, place their lasso on any particular part they please: over the horns, round the neck, or the body; or they can include all four legs, or two, or any one of the four; and the whole with such ease and certainty, that it is necessary to witness the feat to have a just conception of the skill displayed; which, like that of the savage Indian in the use of his bow and arrow, can only be gained by the practice of many years. It is, in fact, the earliest amusement of these people; and I have often seen little boys just beginning to run about, actively employed in lassoing cats, and entangling the legs of every dog that was unfortunate enough to pass within reach: in due season they become very expert in their attacks on poultry; and afterwards in catching wild birds: so that, by the time they are mounted on horse-back, which is always at an early age, they begin to acquire that matchless skill, from which no animal, of less speed than a horse, has the slightest chance of escaping.

Let us suppose that a wild bull is to be caught, and that two mounted horsemen, guassos, as they are called, undertake to kill him. As soon as they discover him, they remove the coil of the lasso from behind them, and grasping it in the left hand, prepare the noose in the right, and dash off at full gallop each swinging his lasso round his head. The first who comes within reach aims at the bull's horns, and when he sees, which he does in an instant, that the lasso will take effect, he stops his horse, and turns it half round, the bull continuing his course, till the whole cord has run out from the guasso's hands. The horse, meanwhile, knowing, by experience, what is going to happen, leans over, as much as he can, in the opposite direction from the bull, and stands in trembling expectation of the violent tug which is given by the bull when brought up the lasso. So great, indeed, is the jerk which takes place at this moment, that were the horse to lean over, he would certainly be overturned; but standing, as he does, with his feet planted firmly on the ground, he offers sufficient resistance to stop

the bull as instantaneously as if it had been short, though at full speed. In some case, this check is so abrupt and violent, that the animal is not only dashed to the ground, but rolls along at the full stretch of the lasso; while the horse, drawn sideways, ploughs up the earth with his feet for several yards. This, which takes so long to describe, is the work of a few seconds; during which, the other horseman gallops past; and before the bull has time to recover from the shock, places the noose over his horns, and continues advancing till it also is at full stretch. The bull, stupified by the fall, sometimes lies motionless on the ground; but the horsemen soon rouse him up, by tugging him to and fro. When on his legs, with a horseman on each side, he is like a ship moored with two cables; and however, unwilling he may be to accompany the guassos, or however great his struggles, he is irresistibly dragged along by them, in whatever direction they please.

If the intention be to kill the animal for the sake of the hide and tallow alone, as is often the case, one of the guassos dismounts, and running in, cuts the bull's hamstrings with a long knife, which he always wears in his girdle; and, instantly afterwards, despatches him, by a dexterous cut across the back of the neck. The most surprising thing is, the manner in which the horse, after being left by his rider, manages to preserve the lasso always tight; this would be less difficult if the bull were to remain steady, but it sometimes happens, that he makes violent struggles to disentangle himself from the lassos, rushing backwards and forwards in a furious manner. The horse, however, with wonderful sagacity, alters his place, and prances about, as if conscious of what he is doing, so as to resist every movement of the bull, and never allowing the lasso to be relaxed for a moment.

When a wild horse is to be taken, the lasso is always placed round the two hind legs, and, as the guasso rides a little on one side, the jerk pulls the entangled horse's feet laterally, so as to throw him on his side, without endangering his knees or his face. Before the horse can recover the shock, the rider dismounts and snatching his poncho or cloak from his shoulders, wraps it round the prostrate animal's head; he then forces into his mouth one of the powerful bits of the country, straps a saddle on his back, and, bestriding him, removes the poncho; upon which, the astonished horse springs on his legs, and endeavours, by a thousand vain efforts, to disencumber himself of his new master, who sits quite composedly on his back, and by a discipline which never fails, reduces the horse to such complete obedience, that he is soon trained to lend his speed and strength in the capture of his wild companions.

During the recent wars in this country the lasso was used as a weapon of great value in the hands of the guassos, who made up brave and useful troops, and never fail to attack cavalry, or to throw down the horsemen who come within their reach. There is an authenticated story of a party of these men, who had never seen a piece of artillery, till one was fired at them at Buenos Ayres: they galloped to it, placed their lassos over the wheels, and by their united strength, fairly stopped it. Another anecdote is related, in which, though possible enough,

rest on such good authority. A number of armed boats were sent to effect a landing at a certain point on the coast, guarded solely by these horsemen. The party in the boats, caring little for an enemy unprovided with fire-arms, rowed confidently along the shore. The guassos, meanwhile were watching their opportunity, and the moment the boats came sufficiently near, dashed into the water, and, throwing their lassos round the necks of the officers, fairly dragged every one of them out of their boats.

(Vol. i. p. 146—153.)

LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR OCT.

RAISING THE DEAD.

THE MIGHTY MIRACLE; OR, THE WONDER OF WONDERS AT WINDMILL-HILL.

Miss Barbara O'Connor has kicked up a mighty dust lately with her enchanted elbow, and the Surgeon-General of all Ireland has written a book to prove that there is nothing miraculous in miracles, and that patients may be cured of their diseases, in spite of physicians, by the mere force of imagination. This I think comes fairly under the old saying, "Great cry and little wool, as the man said when he shaved his pig!" If the case be coolly considered, I think it will appear that Prince Hohenlohe is not half so great a witch as he pretends to be. I am not quite sure whether our informant was in earnest or no, when he alluded (in the last number of the *LONDON MAGAZINE*) to this royal miracle-worker having raised a certain Padre B—— from the grave. But even if he was, and if Prince Hohenlohe did really, as he asserts, disappoint the devil of a roast priest and pickles for supper, this was not after all such an extraordinary performance. Restoring the dead to life is a common recreation amongst the *Illuminati* of Germany. We all saw Mr. Wallack perform the same feat last year at the English Opera-house. He brought Mr. T. P. Cooke to life, several times; and the latter gentleman was so good as to die many nights successively for the express purpose of repeating the operation. I do not mean to assert that Mr. Wallack *bond fide* deals with the devil; but only at secondhand, the Author of *Frankenstein* (a lady, by the way) having been more immediately concerned in that diabolical piece of business. But on turning over some of my dustiest volumes, I find that even in our own country, this species of miracle (as perhaps one of the easiest) is not without a precedent. The following is a proclamation which was issued about the beginning of last century, in order to draw a sufficient number of witnesses, who might attest this stupendous event.

THE MIGHTY MIRACLE!!

OR, THE WONDER ON WONDERS AT WINDMILL-HILL, &c. &c.!!!

The town having been busied with apprehensions of wars in the north, and the affairs of state; having almost suffered our late Doctor Emms to be buried in oblivion, as well as in his grave near Windmill-hill; and so by consequence he may rise alone, or as we term it vulgarly, in huggermugger, without any to witness the wonder. But let me acquaint you that as such miracles are not common, it is fit they should be proclaimed aloud by Fame's trumpet; neither have all men the gift of raising the dead, nor hath it been known for many ages.

Esquire Lacy * has published a relation of the dealing of God with his unworthy servant since the time of his believing and professing himself inspired; which befel him the first of July, 1707. His agitations coming upon him without the working of his imagination, upon what he saw in

* Restoring to life seems to be a kind of hobby with persons of this name. Our friend John, in his "Letters to the Dramatists of the Day," speaks of "revivifying Melpomene," though there are not two bones of her ladyship sticking together.

others, and proceeding from a supernatural cause separate and distinct from himself; whereby his arm, leg, and head have been shaken, his limb twitched, the respiration of his breath has for sundry days beat various *tunes of a drum*, and his voice has been so strong, clear, and harmonious, that his natural one could never furnish. He has been carried on his knees several times round a room, swifter than he could have gone on his feet. Sir Richard Buckley has been cured of an hospital of diseases, by promise thereof made through his mouth, * under the operation of the Spirit; and by the same means a man purblind has been cured; and a woman of a fever; Mr. Preston of a carbuncle; and another of a deep consumption. Therefore Esquire Lacy, with the rest of the inspired prophets, gives notice for the satisfaction of the unbelieving that according to their prophecy (who cannot err) that on the twenty-fifth of May, they repair to Bunhill-fields, and there in that burying-place, commonly called Tindal's ground, about the twelfth hour of the day, behold the wonderful Doctor fairly rise; and in two minutes' time the earth over his coffin will crack, and spread from the coffin, and he will instantly bounce out, and slip off his shroud (which must be washed, and with the boards of his coffin be kept as relics, and doubtless perform cures by their wonderful operation), and there in a trice he dresses himself in his other apparel (which doubtless hath been kept for that intent ever since he was interred), and then there he will relate astonishing matters to the amazement of all that see or hear him.

Likewise, for the more convenient accommodation of all spectators, there will be very commodious scaffolds erected throughout the ground, and also without the walls in the adjacent fields, called Bunhill-fields, exceeding high, during this great performance. The like may never be seen in England hereafter. And, that you may acquaint your children and grand-children (if you have any), that you have seen this mighty miracle, you are advised not to neglect this opportunity; since it is plainly evident that of all the shows or wonders that are usually seen in holiday-time, this must bear the bell; and there it is published in all news, that the country may come in; the like never performed before. It is likewise believed that gingerbread, oranges, and all such goods exposed to public sale in wheelbarrows will doubtless get trade there, at this vast concourse: therefore, for the benefit of poor people, I give them timely notice, since it is a bad wind blows none no profit. But, besides this admirable wonder of this strange and particular manner of his resurrection, he is to *preach a sermon*; and lest it should not be printed you are invited to be ear-witnesses thereof, as well as eye-witnesses to see his lips go, in the pronunciation thereof: all which will be matter of great moment, filling you all with exceeding amazement and great astonishment; his voice will be loud and audible that all may hear him, and his doctrine full of knowledge; undoubtedly you will return home taught with profound understanding. Which miracle if you chance to see or hear, you will not forget; and so by consequence, for the future, be endowed with sound judgment, and most excellent wisdom, most eloquent expression, and what not.

Then neglect not this great and most beneficial opportunity, but for that time set all your affairs aside. And take this advice from Mr. Lacy, and the inspired prophets, together with Mrs. Mary, of Turumill-street, a *she-prophetess*, and the young woman who sells *penny-pies*, who in hopes of obtaining all your company, remains yours; not questioning but to give you all content with this rare show.

Such is the proclamation. Now, I think, if Prince Hohenlohe were to get up a "raree-show" of this description in England, and herald it by

* This is exactly similar to Prince Hohenlohe's performances; except that we never heard of his cutting an "hospital of diseases" at a blow.

such a promising manifesto, it would do much more towards converting bad Protestants into good Catholics, * than all the miracles he has hitherto performed, in holes and corners, on the fair sex, to whom his services are chiefly devoted. Suppose, for instance, he were to convene an assembly of the English and Irish bishops, and in their presence raise from the dead some celebrated character lately defunct, such as the Emperor Napoleon, or Billy Waters; or if the worms have made away with too much of these cotemporary meteors the Irish Surgeon-General would probably have no objection to die for a few minutes, especially as by his own theory he would only have to *imagine* himself alive again, and be so. For my own part, I have been so far convinced by Dr. B——'s reasoning, that although I am but a sorry kind of a heretic, if I could only see a trifling miracle of the above sort performed, it would go near to make me shave my head, put on a hair-shirt, and, like Simon Stylites, betake myself to the top of London column, where I might live out the rest of my days in penitence and obscurity. Until that be done, however, I think it better to stick to my old sect, and support the Antipope (Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury).

I should particularly advise Prince Hohenlohe in case he adopts my notion of raising the dead, that whether it be the Emperor Napoleon, Billy Waters, or the Irish Surgeon-General, the legend should be previously enjoined to *sermon* (in conformity with the above information) before he quits the ground, *clothes* too, as the most solemn and

FROM THE MEMOIRS OF Literary Gazette

"Mr. Astley, sen. on a France, brought over a little had got translated, and entitled 'vages.' His composer, at the Heron; not remembering called him Dr. Herring, and I want you to compose me a two broad-swords, to, re, ta, between the principal savage and broad-sword combat; and on rehearsal of it, Mr. Astley, s front of the stage, as usual. formed by Mr. John Taylor, and the lieutenant, by Mr. after the set-to with the sword man was somewhat displeas striking enough. He got bawled out to his son, "J won't do—we must have shie ing the name of Shields, the composer of that name, jump getting the parts of the orch on the stage, tore them in p in a high tone of voice said, " Mr. Astley was surprised, n which had so offended the e said, "What is it you mean, D said Heron, "If Mr. Shields ca than me, send for him at once. replied Mr. Astley, "I meant a Sir, for the fight? A reconcili and Heron recomposed the music "The late Mr. John Palm very fond of a showy apper dertake any character if he One night, one of the perfor some pair of set-buckles to them to the late 'Lee Lew who, upon looking at the suit me, show them to Jo judge of *paste* than I a ther so liberal of Mr. I

* A bad Spaniard i guise.

+ I have forgotten professional centle Hohenlohe's first

Patmer having assisted his father as a bill-sticker, the old gentleman having for many years been the regulating one of 'Old Drury.' ---

"Mr. Grimaldi, senior, had a dream, terrific in its nature, and one that made such an impression on his mind, that nothing could efface it. It was a strange one, to be sure, and he used to relate it thus:—

"That the devil one night appeared to him in it, and told him, that on the first Friday in some month, he would come for him. He, therefore, the first Friday evening in every month entertained company, who sat up with him, thinking thereby (as some people say) to cheat the Devil. But it is very remarkable, that he did die on a Friday, and the first in the month, which, in some measure, verified his dream."

In some measure truly! But encore.—

"During the time Lord Mansfield presided as chief justice of the King's Bench, this same Joseph Jacobs was in the constant habit of justifying bail for considerable sums before him; and one day, when he went up to justify for a very heavy sum, he was opposed by Serjeant Davy, who had a mortal hatred to him, and questioned him, as usual, about his property; but Joe was dressed according to the costume of that time, and covered all over gold lace, upon which Lord Mansfield archly replied, 'Oh! take him; he'll burn the money!' At another time, Serjeant Davy was again opposed to him, and Joe, coming to know that there was a bill of the Serjeant's overdue in Cornhill, took it up, and the counsel, as he thought, was cutting Joe some mercy, upon his being asked 'Where's the money, Joe?' he answered, 'In my pocket, which has been previously furnished with the money to bail for in notes with the ex-Serjeant's bill; and adds, 'Here de monish; and, if you vil just take up de money, it to the Serjeant, which is so make up de monish.' A loud laugh was taken. ---

There had been a land-waiter at the time who was well versed in the city music, commonly known as 'Mad Stone,' (who once kept the shop at the corner of Queen Street, and the habit of using the Cat and the Crown and Cushion;) and there was an old gentleman, also musically inclined, who was as to his knowledge of the latter got up, went to his shop near the then Broad Street, and was bringing a large book of catches and glees, and stopped him, and asked where he had it? On which he laid down with it, and exclaimed, 'Of music!'

He recommended Mr. Decastro to the public.

PHILOSOPHICÆ.

No. I.

the celebrated surgeon and some very curious particulars of a boy who was couched by him in 1769: * his narrative is the more interesting as it seems to determine the question so hotly contested by philosophers, whether a person blind from his birth could, by sight, distinguish a cube from a globe? probably answer in the

Transactions, No. 402.

affirmative, notwithstanding the many theoretical argument which might be brought against it,—at least until they have such facts as the operation of couching discloses, which are of too stubborn a nature to be easily evaded.

It is previously remarked by Cheselden that though we speak of persons afflicted with cataracts as blind, yet they are never so blind from that cause but that they can distinguish day from night; and for the most part in a strong light distinguish black, white, scarlet, and other glaring colour: but they cannot distinguish the *shape* of any thing. And he gives the following reason for his remark. The light coming from external objects being let in through the matter of the cataract which disperses and refracts the rays, these do not, as they ought, converge to a focus on the retina or back part of the eye, so as to form a picture of the objects there; the person afflicted is consequently in the same state as a man of sound sight looking through a thin jelly. Hence the shape of an object cannot be at all discerned, though the colour may. And this was the case with the boy couched by the operator. Before couching he could distinguish colours in a strong light, but afterwards, the faint ideas he had previously acquired of them were not sufficient for him to recollect them by, and he did not know them to be the same that he had seen dimly, when he was enabled to see them perfectly. *Scarlet* he now thought to be the most beautiful, and of others the gayest were the most pleasing: *black*, the first time he saw it perfectly, gave him great uneasiness, but after a little time he became more reconciled to it; he however always associated some unpleasant idea with it, being struck with great horror at the sight of a Negro woman whom he met some months afterwards.

When he first saw, he was so far from making any right judgment about distances, that he thought all objects whatever *touched his eyes* (so he expressed it), as what he felt did his skin. He thought no objects so agreeable as those which were smooth and regular, though he could form no judgment of their shape, nor guess what it was in any object that pleased him. He did not know any one thing from another however different in shape or size; but upon being told what things those were whose form he knew before from feeling, he would carefully observe that he might know them again. Having often forgotten which was the cat, which the dog, he was ashamed to ask, but catching the cat (which he knew by feeling), he looked steadfastly at her, and then putting her down, "So, Puss," said he, "I shall know you another time." He was very much surprised that those things which he had liked best when blind did not appear most agreeable to his eyes, expecting those persons whom he loved most would appear most beautiful, and such thing most agreeable to his sight which were so to his taste. His friends at first thought that he even knew what pictures represented, but found afterwards they were mistaken; for about two months after he was couched he discovered that they represented solid bodies, at first

taking them for party-coloured planes or surfaces diversified with a variety of paint: but even then he was surprised that the pictures did not *feel* like the things they represented, and was amazed when he found that those parts of pictures which by their light and shade appeared prominent, and uneven to his sight, felt equally flat with the rest. On this latter occasion he pertinently inquired—Which was the lying sense, feeling or seeing?

Being shown his father's picture in a lock-et at his mother's watch, he acknowledged the likeness, but was very much astonished, asking how it could be that a large face could be expressed in so little room, and saying that it should have seemed as impossible to him as to put a bushel of any thing into a pint.

At first he could bear but very little light, and the things he saw he thought extremely large; but upon seeing things larger, those first seen he conceived to be less than they had appeared before, never being able to imagine—any figures or lines beyond the bounds he saw: the room he was in he said he knew to be but part of the house, yet he could not conceive that the whole house could look bigger. Before he was couched he expected little advantage from seeing, worth undergoing an operation for, except reading and writing; for he said he thought he could have no more pleasure in walking abroad than he had in the garden at present, which he could do safely and readily. And even blindness he said had this advantage, that he could go anywhere in the dark much better than those who could see. After he was enabled to see he did not soon lose this faculty, nor desire a light to go about the house in darkness. He said every new object was a new delight, and the pleasure was so great that he wanted words to express it; but his gratitude to the operator was extreme, never seeing him for some time without shedding tears; and if he did not happen to come at the time he was expected, the boy could not forbear crying at the disappointment. A year after his first seeing, being carried to Epsom Downs, he was exceedingly delighted with the largeness of the prospect, and called it a new kind of seeing. He was afterwards couched of the other eye, and found that object appeared large to this eye, but not so large as they did at first to the other: looking upon the same object with both eyes, he thought it appeared about twice as large as to the first couched eye only,—but it did not appear double.

An Office in Reversion. (182.)

A great man in this kingdom being of a temperate and spare dyet, and using to take much physick, had the reversion of another man's office, who was exceeding fat and corpulent, and loved to drink deepe & to feed high, to whom being invited to dinner and finding his stomach sickly and weak, forbore to eat at all; which the other observing, Sir, saith he, you take too much of the apothecary's physick, and too little of the kitchen's; and I feare though you are my executor for my place, yet I may outlive you. The other taking up a pure Venice glasse that then stood before him, made him this answer: *I question that, Sir, for this brittle glasse which you see, being well and carefully kept, may last as long as your great brasse kettle.*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN MILITARY SQUARE NO. 3.

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Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4TH 1825.

(Continued from page 209.)

Pioneers. The forward movement was however, continued till the three Columns united the Jeejah river; here it was intended to have halted, till the Artillery, under the protection of the Reserve, could be brought up, but a few Companies of the 49th Regt. N. I., under Lieutenant Colonel Smith, having been pushed across to ascertain what was in front, the report was made that the Enemy were approaching in Column, supported by Cavalry. So desired an opportunity was immediately embraced, the low state of the tide and the Sandy bottom of the river enabling the Troops to pass without impediment.—The head of the Column had, however, no sooner debouched from the jungle, than the Enemy fled and reached, with but little loss, their works that covered the fords of the Mahattee.

The troops had now been under Arms nine hours, and were still anxious to proceed, but a consideration for their physical strength, with an unwillingness to remove still further from the supplies, whose arrival must necessarily be retarded by the nature of the Country passed over, caused me to direct, that positions, where shelter from the sun might be obtained, should be occupied. The fire of the Enemy, while they opposed us, was noisy, but ill-directed. A farther consequence of this day's action, beyond the advantage immediately gained, was that the Enemy abandoned their Stockades at Klieong Peela, (alias Chambal-la).

The Troops, with the exception of the reserve, which did not arrive till near midnight, having gained their exertions to enable the Artillery to join bivouacked by Brigades.

On the 27th, when the fog dispersed, the order of advance was resumed, and Major Carter, H. M. 44th Regiment, with 3 Companies of that Corps, covered by the Light Infantry Company, H. M. 54th Regiment, was directed to carry a small hill in front of the Enemy's works while the remainder of the Force moved forward in columns, at quarter distance, with the Artillery on the Reverse flank.

The Enemy's position was well chosen, being situated on a Peninsula, protected by a broad River, whose fords are only passable at nearly low water, and whose banks are not only steep, but were covered with sharp stakes. Their defences consisted of deep intrenchments along the margin, with epaulements left to protect them from an enfilading fire: in the rear, high conical hills, surmounted by Pagodas, and surrounded by entrenchments, served as numerous citadels, and appeared to be occupied.

On the advance of the party under Major Carter, the Enemy that occupied the hill, retired across the river, when a fire from those parts of their works that commanded it, was immediately opened—4 12-pounders, 2 5½ in. Howitzers, and 2 6-pounders were placed in position, while the first Brigade was moved to the right to attack a column that appeared in that direction,—and which I now judge to have been an intended reinforcement: it did not, however, long remain in sight, or reach

Mahattee.—The fire of the Artillery soon silenced the Enemies, and checked the effective fire of their Musquetry; and as the fords were then passable, the 2d Brigade took ground to the left, in order to cross to the right of the Enemy's defences. The 1st Brigade and 2 Ressalas of Horse were moved at the same time forward, the Reserve (formed as on the preceding day, with the addition of 3 Companies 2d Light Infantry Battalion and Rifle Company Mug Levy) following.

On the 2d Brigade descending into the River the Enemy abandoned their post, while the Troops on the right (the situation of the Fort having been ascertained) crossed, but from the steepness of the bank on the opposite side, had great difficulty in entering the works. A Ressala of Horse with the Rifle Company Mug Levy were pushed over still further to our right to gain the road, by which the Enemy were retreating, and arrived in time to do some execution among their rear,—and to prevent the destruction of bridges on the road to Arracan.

I have omitted to mention, that, during the commencement of the action (which lasted about 2 hours) I received the pleasing intelligence of the near approach of Brigadier General McBean with the 5th Brigade.

On the 28th, it was necessary to halt to obtain information, and allow of a junction being formed of the Troops still in the rear, and by the Flotilla under Commodore Hayes, who was in progress for that purpose; in the evening this was effected, and the Enemy's position partly reconnoitred.

1 Ressala of Horse. On the 29th, the
2 6-Prs.—2 Howitzers Division moved forward at day light; the
5th Brigade. advance under Brigadier General McBean
6 Comps. H. M. 54th consisted as per Margin; a considerable delay was occasioned by
Regt. fog, and which at first
2d Light Inf. Batt. prevented the great
Rifle Comp. Mug strength of the Enemy's position from being
Levy. discovered. It occupied a range of connected hills, (since ascertained to be from 350 to 440 feet in height) strong by nature, and rendered still more so by art, escarpment, abatis and masonry having been restored to where those means could be most efficaciously employed. One pass alone leads through them to the Capital, and that was defended by a fire of several pieces of Artillery and about 3000 Muskets: the whole number of the Enemy ranged along the heights may be estimated at from 8 to 9000 men; the ground in front is an extensive valley entirely clear of jungle, but in depth not altogether out of the range of the Enemy's Artillery.

Where the advance halted, it was partly covered by a tank, and Brigadier General McBean made a disposition for acquiring the principal hills in the first range at the commencement of the Pass. Four pieces of Artillery were ordered forward to cover the attack, and the Troops for the assault consisting of the Light Infantry Company, H. M.

54th Regt. 4 Companies 2d Light Infantry Battalion, and the Light Infantry Companies of the 10th and 16th Regts. M. N. I. with the Rifle Company Mug Levy, were placed under Major Kemm; a support of Six Companies 16th Regt. M. N. I. under Captain French of that Corps followed.—The assault commenced, and in spite of a well-directed fire and of the steepness of the ascent, which was occasionally nearly perpendicular, many gained the summit.—Lt. Clark, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General McBean, with several of the Light Infantry Company of H. M.'s 54th Regt. got their hands on the trench; but even with the assistance such a hold afforded were unable to maintain their ground; large stones were rolled on them, and smaller ones discharged from bows; the consequence was they were precipitated to the bottom. In this attempt the efforts were persevered in till every Officer was wounded.

I cannot here avoid interrupting the detail to make known to His Excellency, that on no occasion could British gallantry be more conspicuously displayed; the conduct of the Officers was emulated by the men, and European and Native Troops vied with each other to equal the example set.

The Guns, in the ardour of the moment, had been advanced by Captain Lamb, who commanded them, so far, that on the retreat of the troops they became too exposed to be longer served: and the retiring of them at the time was impracticable without the hazard of sacrificing the men, who would have been obliged to effect it by the drag ropes.

While the attack was being carried on at the Pass, the right of the Enemy's position was Cannonaded, but without any apparent effect; the 12-Prs, and Heavy Howitzers were afterwards moved to play upon the works at the Pass; the fire was continued, for an hour, but it appearing to be but a useless waste of ammunition I caused it to be discontinued, and those Guns to be withdrawn: at the same time an encampment was marked out, the tents were pitched, and at one o'clock the Troops fell back upon them, with the exception of the advance, which was continued during the day in the position they occupied; in the dusk of the Evening, the wounded were brought off, the Guns withdrawn, and the whole retired without further loss, tho' a heavy fire had been continued by intervals during the day.

From observations made, the conviction was established, that the right of the Enemy's defences was the key of his position. Here the natural obstacles were the greatest, the approach being protected by a small lake, the ascent being more abrupt, and the height being more considerable. These seemed to have given a confidence in its security, and though the summit was crowned with a Stockade, and part of the way up thickly abattis'd, the number of men to guard it was not considerable. This point was therefore selected for the principal future attack; at the same time, the construction of a battery for 4 Mortars, 2 24-prs: 4 12-prs: and 2 5½ in. Howitzers to play in the works at the Pass, and to draw the Enemy's attention entirely

to that point, was ordered; the Senior Engineer Officer, Lieut. Thompson, received directions to that effect, and the day of the 30th was employed in bringing from Mahattee the necessary material. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 that evening ground was broke; by 3 o'clock the battery finished, and before day-light completely armed, when the guns opened, and continued during the day a heavy cannonade, which had the effect of checking the enemy's fire, though it was not entirely silenced.

Right Column. Instruction were given to Brigadier Richards to make a night attack with the Force as per Margin, on the right of the Enemy's position; at $\frac{1}{2}$ past eleven the appointed Rocket Signals of success was thrown up, and Lieut. Wroughton, Surg. Dept., in a short time after returned from a height, bringing the grateful intelligence, that though the fire of the enemy had been heavy, the Stockade had been gained without a man on our side being killed, and with only a few slightly wounded. A Copy of the Brigadier's Report of the Affair (No. 2.) herewith enclosed.

Major Carter H. M. 14th.
2 Comps. H. M. 14th Regiment.
2 Do. (Gren.s.) 26th Regiment.
30 Troopers dismounted.
Left Column.
2 Comps. H. M. 44th Regiment.
1 Do. 26th Regt. (Lt. Inf. Comp.)
1 49th Rt (do. do.)
30 Flotilla Seamen.
Reserve under.
Capt. Shelton H. M. 44th Regiment.
2 Camps. H. M. 44th Regiment.
2 Do. (Grenrs.) 49th Regiment.
40 Pioneers.

A reinforcement of the remainder of the 1st Brigade, with 2 6-Prs. on Elephants was immediately despatched; arrangements had also been made for storming the works at the Pass, on the Morning of the 1st, should the fire from the Battery have produced such an effect as would almost ensure the certainty of success. Brigr. Richards was also directed to commence at day-light an attack on the defences of the intervening heights.

The difficulty of carryiny the Guns up the hill caused a delay, and it was near 7 o'clock before one was mounted, a few rounds from which silenced the fire of a 6-pounder that the Enemy had planted on the next summit, when the Brigadier advanced to the assault. The Enemy did not stand; advantage was taken. Subalts, Detacht. of Artillery, 60 Troopers (dismounted). 2d. Brigade (except 4 Companies H. M. 54th Regiment who were attached to the 5th Brigade.) 4 Companies 2d L. S. Battalion, 30 Flotilla Seamen Detached of Regular Pioneers with 6 Scaling ladders.

en of the panic of the moment, the Detachment under Brigadier General McBean which consisted as per Margin, allotted to the attack of the Pass, was directed to move forward: the Enemy were soon seen abandoning all the heights; from that moment opposition ceased, Arracan was gained.

It has been my province to lay before His Excellency a succession of operations, which have accomplished the first object directed by the instructions emanating from the Governor General in Council; but to the duty of doing justice to the merits of the Force collectively, and to individuals separately who have had the

opportunity of putting themselves more conspicuously forward, I own myself incompetent; and must trust to His Excellency's discernment to appreciate how truly a claim to his approbation has been perfected by the Division, more from his knowledge of what they have had to encounter than from any representation I am able to make.

The Political Agent, T. C. Robertson, Esq. not only previous to the Force quitting Chittagong, but to the present period, has been zealously and indefatigably engaged, in rendering every assistance that the Civil Power could command: his arrangements on all occasions have tended to the advantage of the whole and to the accommodation of individuals; and I truly rejoice at this opportunity of publicly acknowledging, that the greatest benefit has been derived from his presence.

Commodore Hayes has, on all occasions, rendered an aid the most effectual, and had it not been for the assistance afforded by the Flotilla under his Command, the arrival of the Force before Arracan would have been almost impracticable. Every exertion was made by him to co-operate, and when insurmountable obstacles prevented the further approach of the Gun Boats to the scene of action, he landed 2 24-prs. and with the British Seamen, dragged them and their appurtenances a distance of 5 miles to the encampment before Arracan, rendering them available for any service on which they could be usefully employed.

Brigadier General McBean gave me the benefit of his judgement and experience, and the effectual aid of his directing Superintendence: to offer a further remark on the known zeal of one, who has so firmly established his claim to honorable fame, would, I fear, in me be but an assumption—to His Excellency, the claims of Brigadier General Macbean are fully known.

The assiduity and attention of Brigadier Grant, C. C., Commanding 2d Brigade of Brigadier Richards, Commanding 1st Brigade, of Brigadier Fair, Commanding 5th Brigade, and of Lieutenant Colonel Lindsay, Commanding Artillery Division, demand that I should state to His Excellency, that their example and their directions materially contributed to the success of our operations.

Did the limits of a despatch allow of my mentioning separately the Officers who commanded Corps, I should feel myself most particularly bound to name them; and proud should I be in being the instrument of more especially recording their deserts, than, while bearing testimony to the merits of all, in saying that every Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, and Private, performed his duty, equally by gallantry in the Field, and by the willing endurance of privations, that the Division might move forward.

I may, however, I hope, be pardoned in representing, that the Deputy Asst. Adj. General, Lieut. Scott, rendered me the most effectual assistance; that the 1st Deputy Assistance Qr. Mr. General, Captain Drummond, conducted the duties of his department with judgment, with the greatest personal exertion, and with the most indefatigable perseverance. The 2d Deputy Assistant Qr. Mr. General, Lieutenant Paton, has also established his claim to a particular notice. The Assistant Commissary General, Captain Bannerman, has had no common difficulties to encounter in effectually

arranging, for the continued supplies for the Troops, the means of conveyance by land, at his command never exceeded a Week's supply. The Superintending Surgeon, Dr. Grant, has, on every occasion, provided for the comfort and relief of the sick and wounded, and with other medical Officers was ever forward, while the Troops were engaged, to render immediate assistance. To Lieutenant Wroughton, of the Survey Department, I am particularly indebted, not only for the reconnoissances he made when we neared the Enemy, but specially for discovering the paths by which Brigadier Richards with the column under his command, gained the right of the Enemy's position. Lieut. Thompson, the senior Engineer Officer, displayed zeal and practical proficiency in the performance of his duty. To Captain Wilkie more especially, and to the other Officers of the Pioneers generally the advance of the Division may be mainly attributed: a Road of nearly 150 Miles in length has, by the labor of the Pioneers, under their judicious directions, been completed: many morasses rendered passable, and innumerable Nullahs bridged. I much fear that the continued exposure to the Sun will for some time deprive the Division of the benefit of Captain Wilkie's services, who persevered in doing his duty, till success crowned our efforts, though suffering from severe indisposition.

If every instances of mental energy triumphing over bodily infirmity were exemplified, they have been displayed by Col. Gardiner, of the 2d Local Horse, who on each occasion, when there was a probability of the Cavalry being engaged, caused himself to be removed from his Palanqueen to be placed on his Horse, tho' so weakened by long sickness, as to be unable for any length of time to prolong the exertion.

This despatch will be delivered by Lieut. Belew, my Military Secretary: he has entitled himself to my confidence, and is enabled to afford His Excellency the best information on many points connected with this Country.

For my Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Hawkins, I beg to solicit His Excellency's notice, and to strongly recommend him for any mark of approbation; and I confidently assert, that both from talent and education he promises to prove a credit to the profession.

Enclosed are returns of the casualties that have occurred during the several actions with the Enemy since the Division entered Arracan and, also of the Ordnance found in position on the East front of the heights covering the Capital: the quantity captured is so widely dispersed, that there has not yet been time to allow of its being ascertained.

Several Sirdars have surrendered themselves, and Prisoners are hourly being brought to the Camp. Grounding my opinion on the general assertion of the captives, I may venture to suggest the probability that not 1000 of the Burmese, who were serving under A own Mungja, will reach Ava, but by the permission of the Governor General.

I have &c.

(Signed) T. W. MORRISON,
Brig. Gen. Comg. S. E. Divn.

ENCLOSURE No 1.

EXTRACT FROM DIVISION ORDERS.
Camp. Naykrangding 24th March, 1825.

On the breaking up of the present Camp, Protection Detachments are to be formed, consisting at Chankring of

- One Company { H. M. 44th Regiment.
2d Light Infantry Battalion.
10th Regiment M. N. I.
16th Ditto Ditto.
Kaykrangding.
One Ressala of 2d Local Horse.
- One Company { H. M. 54th Regiment.
26th Regiment B. N. I.
42d Ditto ditto ditto.
49th Ditto ditto ditto.

The Senior Officer of the whole to command Names and dates of Commissions of Officers to be employed on this important duty, to be immediately sent to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

The following are the arrangements for the advance of the Force:

Head-Quarters to be established this Evening on the South bank of the Chabatta River. To March at day-light to-morrow Morning for the same place.

4 Ressalas of the 2d Local Horse.

Artillery Division Head Quarters, with 4 Twelve-Pounders.

2 5½ Inch Howitzers.

2 6-Pounders.

1st Brigade Native Troops.

Left Wing 2d Light Infantry Battalion.

Rifle Company Mug Levy.

To embark at 6 A. M. for the same destination.

5 Companies H. M.'s 44th Regt. on Board the Gun Boats, that will be appropriated for their conveyance and proceed to the Chabatta River, where it will land and join the 1st Brigade Horses and Cattle belonging to the Officers to be crossed to the Camp of Kaykrangding this Evening, and proceed with the Column of march to-morrow.

On Saturday the 26th Inst. the 5th Brigade to move to Kaykrangding under the arrangements communicated yesterday, as for to-morrow, by the Deputy Assist. Q. Master General. On Sunday the 27th Inst. 4 Companies H. M. 44th Regt.

4 Companies 2d Light Infantry Battalion are to cross to Kaykrangding under directions that will be issued by Brigadier General McBean, who will be pleased to effect a junction of his Column with the advance Column when the arrival of the Commissariat Cattle will permit him to move forward.

The Troops on leaving their present encampment are to be supplied with two days provisions.

(True Extract)

(Signed) W. B. SCOTT.
D. A. Adj. Genl.

Return of Wounded of the South Eastern Division of the Army, under the Command of Brigadier General Morrison, C. B. in action with the Enemy on the 26th March, 1825.

2d Local Horse.

Wounded—2 Rank and File and 3 Horses—2 Horses Missing.

Right Wing H. M. 44th Regt.

Wounded—1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, 1

Bheestie, and 1 Bullock-man

Right Wing H. M. 54th Regt.

Wounded—1 Drummer and 1 Rank and File

26th Regt. B. N. I.

Wounded—2 Rank and File and 1 Bheestie.

49th Regt. B. N. I.

Wounded—2 Rank and File.

(Signed) W. B. SCOTT.

Dy. A. Adj. Genl.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the South Eastern Division of the Army under the Command of Brigadier General Morrison, C. B. in action with the Enemy on the 27th of March.

2d Local Horse.

Wounded—2 Horses.

Artillery Division.

Wounded—2 Rank and File.

Right Wing H. M. 44th Regt.

Wounded—4 Rank and File.

H. M. 54th Regt.

Killed—1 Serjeant.

Wounded—9 Rank and File.

26th Regt. B. N. I.

Wounded—1 Captain, 2 Subbadars, 1 Serjeant or Havildar, and 13 Rank and File.

42d Regt. B. N. I.

Wounded—1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant or Havildar, and 10 Rank and File.

47th Regt. B. N. I.

Wounded—6 Rank and File.

Left Wing 62d Regt. B. N. I.

Wounded—3 Rank and File.

Pioneers.

Wounded—1 Serjeant or havildar, and 6 Rank and File.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Captain Seymour, 26th Regt. B. N. I. slightly.

Lieutenant McKean, 42d B. N. I. severely, not dangerously.

(Signed) W. B. SCOTT,

Dep. A. Adj. General.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the South Eastern Division of the Army, under the Command of Brigadier General Morrison, C. B. in action with the Enemy between the periods of the 29th March and 1st April 1825.

Camp, Arracan, April 2d, 1825.

General Staff.

Wounded—1.

2d Local Horse.

Wounded—6 Rank and File and 1 Horse.

Artillery Division.

Killed—1 Bombardier.

Wounded—3 Rank & File & 5 Gun Drivers.

H. M. 44th Regiment.

Wounded—4 Rank and File.

H. M. 54th Regiment.

Killed—2 Rank and File.

Wounded—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Volunteer, 1 Serjeant or Havildar and 12 Rank and File.

26th Regt. B. N. I.

Wounded—2 Rank and File.

2d Light Infantry Battalion.

Killed—2 Havildars and 6 Rank and File.

Wounded—1 Major, 1 Jemadar, 5 Serjeants or Havildars, 1 Drummer, and 35 Rank and File—2 Rank and File since dead.

10th Regt. M. N. I.

Killed—1 Havildar and 6 Rank and File.

Wounded 13 Rank and File.

16th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Killed—1 Captain, 1 Havildar, and 9 Rank and File.

Wounded—3 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant or Havildar, 29 Rank and File, and 1 Bheestie.

Mug Levy Rifle Company.

Wounded—1 Subedar, 1 Havildar, and 6 Rank and File.

Pioneers.

Wounded—1 Captain.

(Signed)

W. B. SCOTT,

Depy. A. Adj. Genl.

Return of Officers Killed and Wounded of the South Eastern Division of the Army under the Command of Brigadier General Morrison, C. B. in action with the Enemy between the periods of the 29th March and 1st April 1825.

Camp Arracan, 2d April, 1825.

KILLED.

16th Regiment Madras Native Infantry—Captain A. French.

WOUNDED.

General Staff—Lieutenant J. Clark, A. D. C. to Brigadier General McBean, severely, not dangerously.

H. M. 54th Regt.—Captain E. A. Evanson, severely, not dangerously—Lieutenant H. W. Harris severely not dangerously—Volunteer Mr. J. Graham, slightly.

2d Light Infantry Battalion.—Major W. H. Kemm, slightly.

16th Regt. M. N. I. Lieutenant J. R. Sword, severely, not dangerously—Lieutenant F. B. White, slightly—Lieutenant R. S. Gledstones, slightly.

Pioneers—Captain P. B. Fitton, severely, right leg since amputated.

(Signed) W. B. SCOTT,

Dy. A. Adj. Genl.

Return of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, &c. taken in the Enemy's fortified position, on the heights of Arracan, on the morning of the 1st April, 1825 by the Army under the Command of Brigadier General Morrison, C. B.

Iron Brass.

9 Pounder,.... 1 0 Burst.

6 Ditto,..... 2 0

4 Ditto,..... 7 2

3 Ditto,..... 4 0

2 Ditto,..... 5 2

1½ Ditto,.... *2 2

1½ Ditto,.... 0 1

Jinjals, ... 8

* One of these is Burst.

Loose Shot, of different sizes, 385, Powder, ... 280 lbs.

(Signed) A. LINDSAY, Lieut. Col

Comd. Art. with S. E. Division of the Army.

Camp Rajapatta, April 2, 1825.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

GEORGE SWINTON.

Secy. to Govt.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

APRIL 18TH, 1825.

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MADRAS COURIER, APRIL 19.

"The following is an account of the attack upon Donebew on the 7th March 1825, under the Command of Brigadier General W. Cotton, with a Force of 900 men against 25,000 Burmese Commanded by Bundoolah the Burmese Chief."

7TH MARCH.—At gun-fire there was a heavy fog which soon cleared away, and at six o'clock orders were given to Brig. Gen. Malet for 400 men from the Column to land and the remainder to remain on board the boats as a reserve; the men landed and formed two divisions, the advance commanded by Major Basden, 89th Regiment, the other by Lieutenant Colonel O'Donoghue, 47th Regiment; at half past six o'clock, the column moved off with two six pounders to the attack of the Enemy's advanced post of Donebew, which was carried in a most gallant manner, with a loss of the Enemy of 600 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners 6 six pounders, gingals, 150 muskets, and about 300 swords and spears. Our loss was twenty-six killed and wounded.—This post was considered the strongest work any person had seen in this Country, being defended by a strong breast work and double entrenchments with spikes &c. and a high rail work in front—Inside filled with Pagodas. Immediately afterwards a reconnoitering party was sent out to take up a position for a battery of 4-6 pounders, 2-8½ inch howitzers, 2-5½ inch ditto, and two Rocket Tubes under Captains Kennon and Potten, to make a breach in the first Stockade.—General Cotton in reconnoitering the Enemy's works had two men of the 47th Regiment wounded by the Enemy.—Orders were sent to Brigadier General Malet to plant a picquet on the left of the Enemy's works, Captain Cursham of the Madras European Regiment with 50 men was selected for this duty; at 9 o'clock we opened a heavy fire on the Enemy's works, at half past 9 o'clock, directions were sent to Brigadier General Mallet (from General Cotton) to take possession of the large wooden house in rear of our battery, while the General repaired on board the Steam Boat, to consult with Capt. Alexander on the Naval operations. At 11 o'clock orders were again sent to Brigadier General Mallet, that when Captain Kennon and Lieutenant Dixon the Engineers reported the practicability of escalading, he was to send a party consisting of 200 men to the attack of the Enemy's works.—Brigadier General Mallet immediately ordered 100 of the 89th Regiment and 100 of the 47th Regiment, under the command of Captain Rose of the 89th, to repair under cover of the house in rear of the battery; he also ordered 50 men of the 89th to be in reserve for their support, with 25 of the 47th Regiment.—At 12 o'clock Captain Kennon and Lieutenant Dixon reported, that they saw that part of the Enemy had retired from the front face of the Stockade, that they would keep up a heavy fire on the Enemy's works and that, that was the proper time for the party to advance for the escalade.—Brigadier Mallet sent with them four ladders and pointed out the position they were to enter the Stockade; on their advancing a dreadful heavy fire from the Enemy opened upon them, and from the strength of the Abbatis, and difficulty of approach they suffered too much to the right, and at last after losing several men they retired to the right

below a bank of the river, where they remained for some time covered by the bank; they soon after lost a number of men, two Captains of H. M. 89th (Rose and Cannon) killed and one Lieutenant wounded (C. King). After the wounded had been brought in, Brigadier General Mallet recalled the party, finding it totally impossible for them to get into the work.—The Enemy kept up a constant fire on our guns and people, and our howitzers, guns and rockets appeared to have but little effect upon them; we had a number of men killed and wounded about the house in rear of our battery, as well as at the post of the Pagoda from the Enemy's guns.—At 1 o'clock, General Cotton returned from the Steam Vessel to the wooden house in rear of our battery, at half past 1 o'clock, our howitzers, rockets, and guns continued to play upon the Enemy and was returned.—The remainder of the day passed without further operations, excepting that four 12 pounders were brought on shore to form a heavy battery, intending to effect a breach in the Stockade on the next day, and try again to carry the Stockade at 9 o'clock. General Cotton, Brigadier General Mallet and Staff returned to the Pagoda Stockade after placing a picquet which our force had occupied during the day, where a consultation was held by General Cotton, Brigadier General Mallet, and Captain Alexander on the propriety of retiring from the advanced post we then occupied and returning to the boats during the night, which was thought actually necessary by all.—A working party was immediately ordered of 100 men from the 89th Regiment and Madras European Regiment to carry off the guns and ammunition, and another of 60 men to carry off the rockets, &c. which when it was dark was commenced upon and every thing was carried away by 12 o'clock.—At 10 o'clock the Enemy nearly surrounded our post at the Pagoda, and opened a tremendous fire of musquetry, but met with a warm reception from our little force, they being on the alert, consequently they were soon beaten off; we had no less than three attacks of this kind, which we repulsed equally well and with success.—at 2 o'clock the troops assembled and retired from the Pagoda Stockade, and Lieut. Colonel O'Donoghue of the 47th with the picquet forming the rear guard, all arrived on board safe without any further firing; dreadfully fatigued and not a little annoyed at being obliged to retreat. Thus ended our attack upon Donabew, defended by three of the strongest Stockades ever seen in the Country, 25,000 under Bundoolah who proved himself on this day a most able General.—Before the attack was commenced a flag of truce was sent in to him with a letter asking him to give up the place. He sent in answer "That hitherto we had neither men or Soldiers to deal with, we should now find that we had both, and that he was ready for us either by land or water, and if previous to our attack our General would like to view his works, he should feel proud to shew them to him." This was the answer of the Bundoolah General of the Burmese Commanding the Force at Donabew on the 6th March 1825.

CEYLON.

FROM THE CEYLON GAZETTE.

In December last, a wild Elephant of a most savage disposition appeared near the new Coffee plantation at Gampolla, on the left bank of the Mahavillagange, about 15 miles above Kandy: this animal, in the course of the last three months, had destroyed no less than four of the inhabitants of the valley of Gampolla; and so confident had he become of his strength, and so over-awed were the inhabitants, that hardly a night passed, on which, he did not with impunity destroy the

crop of some poor family's paddy field: and even on one occasion at midday, in the face of the whole population he entered a dwelling garden and laid it almost waste, without the villagers being able to disturb him.

The first man killed by this animal was one who was in the act of attempting to drive him out of his field in the night, with a lighted torch: two other men, and an old woman were killed at different times in open day, when employed in gathering firewood or cutting stick in the jungle, in the immediate neighbourhood of the village. On these distressing occurrence being reported, one or two shooting parties had been formed by gentlemen from Kandy, who went to Gampolla for the purpose of ridding the neighbourhood of so terrible a visitant: but he never was to be found in the valley at these times: happily, the natives of Gampolla may now congratulate themselves on this dreadful animal being destroyed; and the following is a plain narrative of the adventure, which has rid that beautiful valley of so formidable a monster.

On the 31st ultimo some of the natives came to inform Mr. B. that they had discovered the *Hoora Allia*, (mischievous Elephant) in a small patch of jungle and requested most anxiously that he would go and shoot him. No one who knows Mr. B.'s character as an intrepid and skilful sportsman will doubt, but that he most cheerfully complied with their request; and out he sallied, with only his double barrelled manton in his own hand and an old cut down musket in that of his native servant. They were accompanied by between forty and fifty of the villagers, about twenty of whom, were armed with spears only; on reaching the jungle Mr. B. took up his station in a narrow path by which it was supposed the animal would emerge: the natives then entered the jungle, shouting and hollowing, as is their custom, to make the animal break cover, but he proved quite obstinate and would not move from the spot where he stood. His disposition was too well known for any of the Villagers to go near him: at last Mr. B.'s servant, with the old musket crept up within 15 or 20 yards, and aiming at the Elephant's head, wounded him in the hind foot: this however roused him; but he moved off in a contrary direction to that which he was expected to take. The Villagers again got in front of him with the intention of driving him towards Mr. B.—by this time the animal was quite furious and gave chase to every one he could see, he at last took the path on which Mr. B. was stationed and the moment he got a view of Mr. B. charged him furiously; this gentleman however had nerve enough to reserve his fire; until the enraged animal was within six yards of the muzzle of his gun, and with the contents of the first barrel discharged into his forehead, or rather into the hollow above the insertion of the Trunk, he laid the monster literally at his feet; indeed, had Mr. B. not stepped aside, he would have fallen upon him: the moment the animal was down, the ball of the second barrel was discharged into his head, within an inch of the perforation of the first: nothing could exceed the astonishment and joy of the natives at witnessing such an instance of cool intrepidity and the success that attended it in thus as they then supposed, destroying their formidable and most dangerous enemy: but to the amazement of every one, the monster had not been a minute on the ground, when he again rose, and charged every one he could see, more furiously than before: but in his rage, and confusion, he fell into a dry Ella, or water course, 12 or 14 feet deep, this enabled Mr. B. to reload; and before the animal could get up the bank of the Ella, he again received the contents of both barrels in his forehead: but this was far from being enough to finish him; indeed, it appeared but to have re-animated him, for before Mr. B. could again load, the animal had cleared the water course and gained the jungle where he charged every one

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that came near him. He here received two other Balls on his forehead and one behind the ear, none of which were fired at a greater distance than 6 or 7 yards, his strength was now nearly exhausted, his courage gone, and quitting the small patch of Jungle, which had been the scene of the conflict, he took across an open Paddy field to the great Jungle, the natives following him up and with their spears wounding him at every step, in his hind quarters and flanks. By this time Mr. B's ammunition was all expended, excepting 3 charges, but now a shout was raised by the natives, that there was still another, and much larger Elephant in the small patch of Jungle, where the first had been found.

To the retreat of this Huge animal Mr. B. was immediately conducted by one of the villagers, and he found himself in a thick clump of the Jungle within two yards of the Monster, before he was aware of his presence. However, the first ball from Mr. B's mantan, which entered this Elephant's fore head, turned him off into a more impenetrable part of the Jungle, here he was no less unexpectedly met by Mr. B's Servant, who had presence of mind enough to fire his old musket, by which he fortunately knock'd out the Elephant's left eye; on this the animal trumpeted, and charged the servant furiously, but he happily, got to his blind side and escaped; the monster then directed his course to the spot where Mr. B. and a number of the natives were standing, but from the thickness of the Jungle they could only know of his approach by the cracking of the bushes and it was not until he was within 7 or 8 paces of them that he was seen. By this time he was in the midst of the people who were with Mr. B. and while rushing towards him, the monster in passing, seized a man round the waist with his Trunk, and carried him along with him but while the poor man was in this awful and perilous situation. Mr. B. at the distance of about 3 yards, discharged one of his barrels into the monster's head which made him drop the man and brought him to the ground. The Elephant however again rose and while charging some of the villagers who seemed paralyzed with fear at what they had seen, he received the contents of Mr. B's other Barrel behind the ear which seemed to stun him for a moment, and made him reel into the Jungle, this gave time for the people to carry off the man who had suffered from the squeeze of the Elephant's Trunk; and who was then in a state of insensibility.

This Elephant now took his station under some large Trees, upon which the villagers had

taken refuge, and there remained watching them for some hours.

Mr. B's ammunition being now all expended, he returned home, perfectly satisfied, that although the *Hooru Allia*, was not dead when he left the field he was completely hors combat, and it is to be hoped that both the animals are by this time defunct; the one having received seven and the other four balls on his head.

The Elephant which had killed so many people was a young male with small tusks; and did not exceed 6 or 7 feet in height, the other was a male without tusks; and one of the largest Mr. B. had ever seen in a wild state.

The feat related above is not perhaps without a parallel in Ceylon sporting memoranda, but it is worth recording in as much as it shews that Elephant shooting is never without being attended with a considerable degree of danger and that it behoves him who would indulge in it, not only to be very sure of his Gun being in such good order as to obviate almost every chance of its missing fire but of his own resolution and nerves being sufficiently firm to enable him to await the approach of the formidable animal he has to contend with, until it shall have come within at most 8 or 10 yards of the muzzle of his Gun, when there can be little or no risk of his missing his aim at some vital part of the head; for otherwise the sportsman's own life will most likely pay the cost of his rashness and want of steadiness.

It is sufficiently obvious, that in Mr. B's perilous adventure, all the moral qualities required for an Elephant shooter were eminently displayed by him but the defect lay in his using a fowling piece in place of a proper Elephant Gun or Rifle, the balls which he had were necessarily not much larger than those of a common pistol had they been such as are commonly used by the most experienced Elephant shooters in this Island (a composition of Brass and Tin and nearly 2 Ounces in weight) in all probability both the Elephants would have fallen, each by the first shot, never to rise again.

The poor man who was seized by the Elephant, and saved by Mr. B's cool intrepidity, though severely bruised on his ribs, is doing well; and likely to recover without any permanent injury.

Kandy, 2nd April 1825.

GAZETTE PRESS.